





## Ulster Conferees Disagree About Control of Security

By Bernard Weinraub

DARLINGTON, England, Sept. 27 (UPI).—William Whitelaw, Northern Ireland's administrator, and Ulster politicians today discussed the crucial issue of the control of security in the province.

The discussion, on the final day of a three-day conference on the future of Ulster, was marked by bitter exchanges between moderates and former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner, the Protestant leader who resigned in March when Britain took over direct rule of Northern Ireland.

## 3 Walkouts Hit Italy, Air Service Hurt

ROME, Sept. 27 (AP).—Construction workers, airport personnel and hospital doctors were on strike in Italy today in the most widespread labor stoppage here in many months. But fears of a nationwide general strike of all industries were allayed.

The nation's 1,400,000 construction workers staged a one-day walkout to seek higher wages and better conditions in a new labor contract.

Ground personnel at Italy's 18 airports resumed work shortly before noon at the end of a 24-hour strike for higher pay which further snarled Rome's badly equipped Fiumicino Airport and delayed flights.

This strike, too, was for higher pay.

Doctors were in the final day of a three-day strike to press for a greater say in a long-planned government reform of the national medical system.

Hospitals all over Italy sent back hundreds of potential patients for lack of medical staff. Doctors were available only for emergency cases.

The nation's 500,000 chemical workers were scheduled to strike tomorrow and Oct. 11.

Chemical and construction union leaders had been pressing other categories for a nationwide stoppage of all industries in a show of solidarity. But this appeared unlikely after a motion picture backing the general strike idea was defeated in a vote by the Executive Council of CISL, the Christian Democratic-run union.

## Sudan Recalls 2 Aides in Cairo

KHARTOUM, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—The deteriorating relations between Sudan and Egypt received a further setback today when two Sudanese ministers on official visits to Cairo were unexpectedly recalled home.

The Sudanese news agency said the visits were cut short because the Egyptian government had ignored the proper Sudanese authorities and discussed Egyptian-Sudanese relations with unauthorized persons.

Industries Minister Abdul Rahman Elmagh, who left for Cairo yesterday, returned earlier today and Education Minister Mohi el-Din Sabir, who left earlier this month, was expected home later tonight.

## Hijacker Now Leads Panthers in Algiers

ALGERIA, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—The Black Panthers in Algiers today announced that William R. Holder, who hijacked an American plane here last June, had been appointed their new leader.

Holder, 28, takes over from Pete O'Neal, who has headed the small group of black militants since last January. Sources said that O'Neal had left with his wife last Monday for a trip to Europe.

## Israeli Intelligence Chief

TEL AVIV, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Eilhan Zeira, a former military attaché to the Israeli Embassy in Washington, has been appointed to succeed Maj. Gen. Ashron Yaviv as chief of military intelligence.

## Unions Reject Heath's Curb On Pay Rises

But Agree to Talks On Voluntary Limits

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Britain's labor unions today rejected a government plan to beat inflation by voluntary pay and price curbs. But they agreed to continue talks with the government and industry leaders in a bid to head off a possible government-imposed mandatory freeze.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which represents 10 million British workers, discussed the government's anti-inflation blueprint for three hours.

At the end, the council announced its rejection of the proposals but willingness to continue talks.

Jack Jones, head of the 1.7-million-member Transport and General Workers Union, said, "The government's proposals are unacceptable as they stand."

Treadmill Seen  
Frank Chapple, head of the Electrical Workers' Union, said, "We are on a wage-price treadmill. We must go around with it or get crushed."

Cyril Plant, leader of Britain's Internal Revenue Workers' Union, said, "There would be a bloody riot in the civil service" if the government went through with its planned pay curbs.

The anti-inflation blueprint was announced Tuesday evening by Prime Minister Edward Heath, 75, called for a 5-per-cent ceiling on retail price hikes and a 2-per-cent limit on all pay boosts from highest to lowest paid workers during the next 12 months.

Mr. Heath said that the plan was designed not only to cut back inflation, which currently is running at 10 per cent a year in Britain, but also to help lowest paid workers, retired persons and the unemployed.

He said that he would meet union and industry leaders again on Oct. 15 to hear their reactions.

## Pilots Get 2800 Rise

LONDON, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Britain's top airline pilots have been awarded pay increases of 2,800 a year.

The award was announced today by the British Airline Pilots' Association. It will go to senior captains of British Overseas Airways Corp., with proportional raises for junior pilots.

## Nine Construction Union Presidents Endorse Nixon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The presidents of nine building and construction unions representing over 1.7 million workers yesterday endorsed President Nixon for re-election, stating that they found "the positions and policies of the candidate of the Democratic party wholly unacceptable."

The endorsements were personal and did not commit their unions to campaign for the President. Moreover, eight other construction union presidents declined yesterday to make an endorsement, although invited to do so.

But the support for Mr. Nixon represented a break with tradition by the unions of the AFL-CIO and a major defection from the Democratic party.

The decision by these union leaders was not unexpected. They represent the relatively conservative "hard hat" unions that have taken a militant position in favor of administration policies on the Vietnam war and other issues.

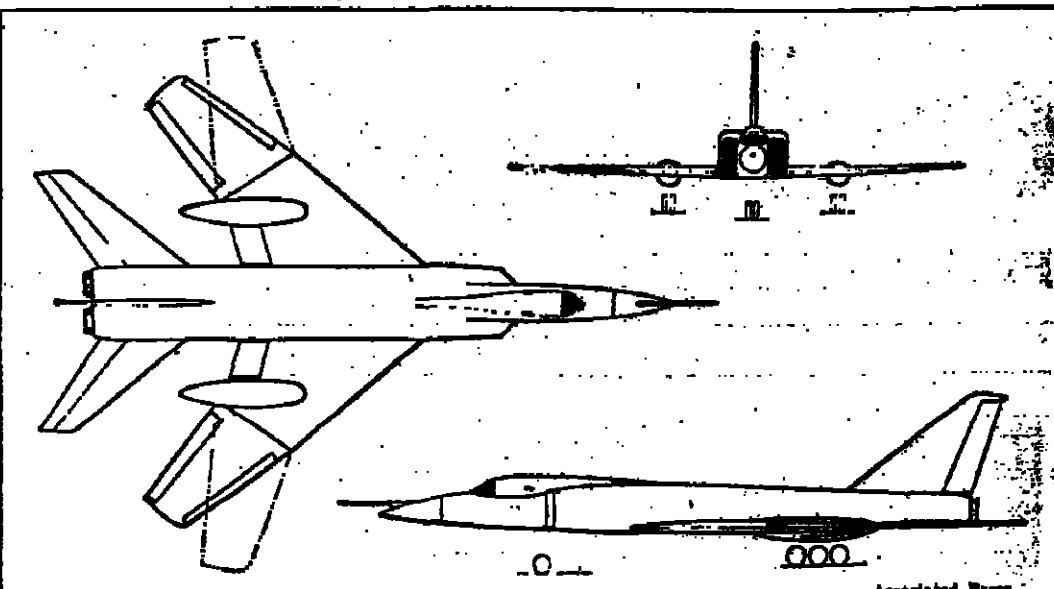
The way was cleared for the union leaders to endorse the Republican nominee when the AFL-CIO executive council voted last July to let member unions free to endorse whom they chose.

## Waldheim Names Aide On South-West Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has named Alfred Escher, 66, a retired Swiss diplomat, as his representative to deal with matters relating to South-West Africa.

Mr. Escher was appointed as "representative regarding Namibia" and his task was defined as to "enable the people of the territory to exercise the right of self-determination and independence."

South-West Africa, known as Namibia in the United Nations, has been controlled by South Africa under a 1890 League of Nations mandate. South Africa has retained its hold despite declarations by the International Court of Justice and by the Security Council that it should relinquish control.



A three-view drawing (provisional) of the Soviet Union's swing-wing bomber, code-named Backfire, as it appears in latest Jane's All the World's Aircraft.

According to Latest Jane's Study

## Soviet Bomber and Fighter Ahead of U.S.

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP).—The Soviet Union is flying a supersonic swing-wing bomber that the United States cannot match and a fighter plane the Americans can't catch, the new edition of "Jane's All the World's Aircraft" reported today.

The recognized international authority on aerospace developments pointed out that the Russian lead with the two planes illustrates the dangers of shopping for bargains when planning an air force.

The weekly annual reference book, published by Sampson Low, Marston and Co. of London, highlighted Russia's 1,600-mile-an-hour bomber, code-named "Backfire" by NATO. It contained what it said was the first published illustration of the formidable strike plane.

Also pictured was the Soviet MIG-23 fighter, which has been showing Israeli's American machines a clean pair of afterburners in Middle-East skies.

Dig at Capitol Hill  
Jane's editor, John W.R. Taylor, took a dig at Capitol Hill in his forward to the publication's 738 pages on everything that's in the air.

"The wisdom of accepting second best," he said, "has always been dubious in military affairs. Before accepting present attractive but dangerous trends,

Congress would do well to ask the Israelis for their views."

Russia supplied the MIG-23 to Egypt and, piloted by Russians and Egyptians, it flew reconnaissance missions over the Middle East.

Mr. Taylor said: "It was frustrating for crews of Israeli Phantom fighters to realize that even the best missile-armed fighters supplied by America could not enable them to challenge a MIG-23 flying at its normal operational cruising speed and height."

"The Israelis are not convinced that even the new U.S. Air Force McDonnell-Douglas F-15A Eagle or the U.S. Navy Grumman F-14 Tomcat will be fast enough to catch the 23."

"They know all about building performance into missile weapon systems rather than the aircraft—and are still unconvinced."

He added that Lockheed's YF-12A, the world speed and sustained height record-holder, would make a worthy opponent for the MIG-23 which, he said, is probably capable of Mach-3—three times the speed of sound.

But as far as anyone knows, he added, it isn't more than a prototype yet.

Mr. Taylor notes that General Dynamics and Northrop have conceived lightweight fighters for the USAF, but points out they are "envisaged as relatively small,

inexpensive machines, for use in limited warfare, or as a means of building up a sizeable combat force without having to spend money at the rate required to purchase types like the F-15 Eagle."

The drawing published in Jane's of the "Backfire" was said to be partly based on the known shape of the earlier KV-22 "Blings" supersonic reconnaissance bomber. The illustration shows that the outer edges of the wings are hinged.

Jane's said the plane is believed to have been designed for an over-target speed of Mach-2.25 to Mach-2.5, with a maximum range without refueling of 4,000 miles.

It said a small pre-production series has probably been built for development testing, weapons trials and evaluation.

In contrast, said Mr. Taylor, development of America's swing-wing supersonic strategic bomber—the North American Rockwell B-1A successor to the B-52—"continues only under ceaseless opposition in Congress and is not scheduled to fly, much less enter front line service, until 1974."

He commented that "nobody can doubt" that Backfire "adds a new dimension to Soviet attack capability," and added: "It will be a brave, and perhaps foolish, man who continues to argue against the worth of the B-1A."

Jane's has some comfort for American strategists, however. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks Agreement reveals hidden advantages for both sides and the United States at present has the better edge on the deal, Mr. Taylor said.

He said that, although the Soviet Union has 1,614 B-1A bombers, intercontinental missiles compared with America's 1,054, there is no ban on multiple warheads. There is similarly no embargo on manned strategic bomber forces.

"These are both areas in which the U.S.A. has a clear lead at the moment, with 530 strategic bombers compared with Russia's 140 and an estimated 5,700 deliverable nuclear strategic warheads compared with 3,500," Mr. Taylor said.

Jane's also reported that the Soviet Union's rival to the supersonic Anglo-French bomber Concorde has slowed a lot in development and speed and shrunk a little in size. It said the TU-144 is not now expected to fly passengers until the same time as Concorde, 1974-5.

It was for that reason that the pilots and their escorts decided to travel via Peking and Moscow instead of through Vietnam, Laos, where they would have been met by U.S. officials.

However, Mr. Dubs presented the three others with U.S. passports for the rest of their journey. The American diplomat was also observed delivering to Maj. Elias a letter, later described as a family message. The major's father, Barney Elias of Valdosta, Ga., had not joined the group in the journey to Hanoi.

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## 300 Strikes Hammer North; Hanoi Cites Civilian Victims

SAIGON, Sept. 27 (AP).—The U.S. command reported heavy air strikes today on North Vietnam and Hanoi issued new claims of many civilian casualties.

A U.S. communiqué said American jets flew more than 300 strikes yesterday north and south of Hanoi, knocking out two MIG-21 fighters on the ground at Yen Bai Air Base and bombing roads, bridges, military barracks and supply depots.

Radio Hanoi claimed two schools were bombed and many homes were destroyed, causing heavy civilian casualties. It denounced the "criminal war acts of the Nixon administration."

B-52 bombers were diverted across the Cambodian border for the second straight day to raid North Vietnamese and Viet Cong base camps that usually serve as staging areas for attacks on Saigon and its surrounding provinces.

Very little ground fighting was reported in South Vietnam, where military analysts believe the war is in a lull. The U.S. is regrouping and rearming for the next phase of their offensive, possibly in October.

Seven rockets slammed into the Da Nang Air Base at dusk today. Military spokesmen reported minor building damage and no casualties.

The \$21-million deepwater port at Da Nang, dredged by the Americans in 1955, is scheduled to be turned over to the South Vietnamese civilian port authority on Saturday as part of the U.S. withdrawal program.

F-111s Going to Thailand  
LAS VEGAS, Sept. 27 (AP).—Seven F-111 fighter-bombers left Nellis Air Force Base near here today for their new assignment in Southeast Asia after a four-year absence.

The Pentagon announced yesterday that the F-111s were being sent to Thailand to replace F-4 Phantom II fighters.

Meetings in Moscow during the last two days between the North Vietnamese ambassador there, Thieu Dong, and Premier Alex. N. Kosygin and Soviet Pres. Leonid Brezhnev, around further speculation that a power guarantee formula might be under exploration.

What is missing, however, in the fragmentary facts that are pieced together about the secret diplomacy is a suggestion how South Vietnamese President Thieu can be induced to accept a settlement to replace his regime.

Mr. Thieu has adamantly opposed any "two-way or three-way coalition" with the Communists, and emphatically insisted last week that no agreement could be made on the political future of South Vietnam by any "foreign" power.

President Nixon, for his part, reportedly has stated that the United States will reject all attempts to "impose" any political solution on South Vietnam.

In addition, Mr. Nixon often has scorned the notion of any coalition government for South Vietnam, although his strongest statements were made in 1968 before he took office, when he said, "coalition with the Communists is putting a cobra and a mongoose together—they try to eat each other."

Police, who are seeking a terrorist gang that tried to kill the diplomat, described Mr. Enders' escape as a miracle.

A powerful explosives charge crumpled into an old car by the roadside detonated just as Mr. Enders was passing on his way to the embassy this morning.

The front section of the armored, plated embassy car was destroyed. But Mr. Enders, 40, emerged unscathed from the blasting car seconds after the explosion.

The blast killed a police motorcycle guard riding directly behind the car. A civilian also was killed and another policeman was wounded.

In August, 1971, terrorists failed in a similar attempt to kill U.S. Ambassador Emory C. Swank.

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## Secret Talks By Kissinger End in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)  
shooing regime" to replace the Thieu government.

This statement asked if the United States "dares...together with the parties concerned," "put forth and carry out necessary measures to insure that neither side dominates the political life in South Vietnam during a 'transitional period' government."

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## Scares on 3 Airliners

ATHENS, Sept. 27 (AP).—Two Middle East Airlines jets and a Saudi Arabian Airways jet were today after being advised that bombs might be aboard. A three-hour search failed to uncover any explosives.

Many of the alleged atrocities occurred during a search-and-destroy operation between March

## Bonn-Moscow Notes

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The Foreign Ministry and the Soviet Embassy today exchanged notes on the opening of consulates in Hamburg and Leipzig scheduled for Nov. 1. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

## WEATHER

	O	F
ALABAMA	20	Fair
ALASKA	10	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	23	Fair
ATLANTA	27	Fair
BALTIMORE	20	Sunny
BIRMINGHAM	10	Sunny
BOSTON	10	Fair
BUFFALO	13	Shower
CHICAGO	15	Fair
CINCINNATI	10	Cloudy
CLEVELAND	10	Cloudy
DALLAS	10	Cloudy
DENVER	10	Cloudy
Detroit	10	Cloudy
HOUSTON	10	Cloudy
KANSAS CITY	10	Cloudy
LAKE CHARLES	10	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	10	Cloudy
LONDON	10	Cloudy
MADRID	10	Cloudy
MILWAUKEE	10	Cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	10	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	Cloudy
MOSCOW	7	Overcast
MURKIN	10	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	Sunny
NICE	18	Sunny
NEW ORLEANS	10	Cloudy
PARIS	15	Sunny
PHOENIX	10	Sunny
PORTLAND	10	Cloudy
RENO	10	Cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO	24	Fair
ST. LOUIS	9	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	9	Cloudy
TAMPA	10	Sunny
TENNESSEE	10	Sunny
VENICE	18	Sunny
WASHINGTON	14	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	24	Fair
WILMINGTON	10	Cloudy



on Campaign Unit

o Says Watergate Figure  
ed Columnist Anderson

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (WP).—Seven men indicted in the Watergate case, including the Democratic Party's headquarters in Washington, are being investigated by a special committee of the House of Representatives. The committee, headed by Rep. Otis Pike, is expected to release a report on its findings in the coming weeks. The committee's report is expected to be a major factor in the upcoming presidential election. The committee's report is expected to be a major factor in the upcoming presidential election. The committee's report is expected to be a major factor in the upcoming presidential election.

The memo promises "more details" in another report on this and other subjects, including Mr. Anderson's connection with the Las Vegas Sun, in which Mr. Anderson has a small interest. In addition, the memo claims that Mr. Anderson has a "close association with the operating arm of the Democratic party."



President Nixon at museum opening at Statue of Liberty.

Nixon Warns Jewish Leaders  
Against Clash With Russia

By Carroll Kilpatrick

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (WP).—President Nixon, carrying his personal re-election campaign to this state for the first time, told a group of Jewish leaders here yesterday that no purpose would be served by a confrontation with the Soviet Union over payments demanded of educated emigrants, mostly Jews, for Soviet exit visas.

D.C. Teachers  
Face Fines  
For Walkout

Bar Settling for Less Than 17 Percent Rise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Striking teachers stiffened their resistance to settling for less than a 17 percent pay increase in the face of a \$50,000 fine and an additional \$17,000 penalty for each day their strike continues past today.

The 13,000 teachers had been on strike for 18 days while negotiations on a new contract stalled. The school board and city government have pledged to support the teachers, but the House D.C. Committee has proposed a 7 percent pay increase for teachers, compared with a 17 percent increase for policemen and firemen.

\$75 New York-London Sky-Bus Run  
Is Proposed by U.S. Charter Line

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—Trans International Airlines, a large supplemental airline founded 23 years ago by Armenian-born industrialist Kirk Kerkorian, today proposed a daily New York-London sky-bus service at a fare of \$75.

Henry P. Huff, TIA president, told the Civil Aeronautics Board that this would be by far the lowest fare ever offered by a U.S. airline for scheduled transatlantic service.

The TIA application to the CAB for authority to provide scheduled service in addition to the nonscheduled charter flights it currently operates followed by a day the announcement by British Laker Airways that the British Civil Aviation Authority has given it a license to operate a daily "skytrain" service between London and New York at a fare of about \$79 in winter and \$91 in summer.

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Humphrey  
Campaigns

(Continued from Page 1)

Sen. Humphrey stood silently to one side while Sen. McGovern and Mrs. Barbara Mullen demanded that the Nixon administration permit three U.S. pilots freed yesterday by North Vietnam to make their way to the West without government interference.

Trial Jury Is Sworn  
In Calif. Mass Killing

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Sept. 27 (AP).—A jury of 10 men and two women was sworn in yesterday to try Juan Corona on charges of murdering 25 itinerant farm workers.

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Southeast Asia  
The Trans-Asian Express daily to Bangkok and Singapore, with direct connections Bangkok — Hong Kong, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday SAS via Copenhagen and Tashkent. Tuesday, Sunday Aeroflot via Copenhagen, Moscow and Tashkent or Delhi. Saturday, Thai International via Copenhagen and Moscow. It's up to 1,800 km shorter than any other way, and only one stop from Europe.

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## The Administration Tackles Terror

The Nixon administration, in demanding that the United Nations accept terror as a legitimate and urgent matter for international action, has done several highly commendable and significant things which it has not had the occasion or inspiration to do before. It has, in a nutshell, correctly read the meaning of Munich.

First, the United States is forcing the organized international community to be seized by a problem it has too long neglected. Nations will now be required to define or harden their positions on terror. They can no longer easily take the pose that it is someone else's problem, or that it will go away by itself. This is bound to alter the atmosphere in which terror is practiced. Reawakening international consciousness is not an answer to terror but it is a good deal better than neglect. In practical terms, political and police coordination among those states disposed to act will surely become more common and effective. Not so much moral sustenance for terror will be floating in the air.

Secondly, the American initiative at the UN has laid the appropriate basis for unilateral action, should international efforts fall short, and this is critical. International efforts are virtually certain to fall short, if only because Communist, Arab and African states all have or claim political reasons to support terror against one established state (Israel) or another (South Africa). Even so, the United States will then be in a position to take what action of its own it considers feasible. Cutting off air connections to a state harboring hijackers or terrorists is an example. The degree of public support available for such tough action is suggested by the Senate's 75-1 vote on the anti-hijacking bill.

Indeed, the new post-Munich sympathy for unilateral action is already a working political fact in the Mideast. Retaliating, Israel conducted its most extensive forays into Syria and Lebanon in years. The raids killed civilians as well as guerrillas; they also induced Lebanon to put guerrillas on a

tighter leash. Just as the Palestinians exploited Munich for their purposes, the Israelis are exploiting it for theirs. Just so are the Israelis likely to exploit the Palestinians' new use of mail bombs. In any contest involving intelligence, dedication, technology and organization, the guerrillas cannot expect easy victory.

Finally, the new American stand on terror opens a difficult but unavoidable issue in Soviet-American relations. In Moscow, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev agreed on general principles of international conduct; these exclude terror. The American policy implementing these principles is now clear. The Soviet policy is too: Just this week in a joint communiqué with Iraq, Moscow saluted the "Palestine resistance movement" and promised it continued "material aid as well as political and moral support." That means Kalashnikov machine guns, Security Council vetoes—the whole bit.

Before terror became the insistent, pervasive international problem it is now perceived to be, Soviet sponsorship of it could be deplored as a relatively insignificant political imperative of a sovereign if onerous state. Soviet sponsorship of terror cannot be dismissed in that way any more. Soviet-American relations are at the stage where, if the President does not insist that Moscow respect the general principles it signed in May, then the Congress may insist. The Congress, of course, controls the major trade dispensations that the Kremlin eagerly seeks. Individual Americans can make their own decisions on whether they wish to buy the goods and services of a country which is a patron of terror.

In sum, Munich has changed both the American approach to terror and the international framework in which it is conducted and combated. The consequences of these changes may be irregular and slow to mature. But at the very least it is possible to hope they will work to the disadvantage of terrorists.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## World Monetary Reform

Secretary of the Treasury Shultz has made good on President Nixon's promise that the United States would offer the world a constructive plan for world monetary reform. The Shultz proposals to the International Monetary Fund represent a major contribution to dispelling the disarray and easing the atmosphere of crisis and economic hostility in the non-Communist world.

The plan shrewdly balances liberal principles and political realism; it recognizes that nations have a stake in economic cooperation but, at this stage of history, are unwilling to commit their destiny to determination by supranational authorities. Working within these difficult constraints, the Shultz proposals have the merit of not trying to evade the key issues. Thus, a recognition that the fatal flaw of the world monetary system that broke down last year was its rigidity is coupled with awareness that most nations are unwilling to permit their exchange rates to be set by changing market forces for fear of excessively painful impact on their domestic industries. The administration now proposes that the world escape from too much rigidity by permitting all nations to set a "central rate" or par value for their currencies while requiring them to adopt economic measures that would guard against big deficits or surpluses in their balance of payments.

Nations that acquire or lose monetary reserves too rapidly would have to decide for themselves what to do to get back into balance. They could devalue or upvalue their currencies or they could stem the imbalance in monetary reserves in other ways—in the case of a surplus country, by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers or pro-

viding more foreign aid, and, in the case of a deficit country, by taking action to reduce inflation. If nations failed to take adequate action to regain equilibrium, they would be hit by such international sanctions as loss of borrowing privileges or of the right to convert excess foreign earnings into monetary reserves.

Secretary Shultz's plan displays a more cooperative American attitude toward the rest of the world, without reducing American determination to regain equilibrium and a stronger trade position. As soon as the American balance-of-payments position permits, Mr. Shultz indicated, the United States will restore convertibility to the dollar. He dispelled notions that the United States is opposed to European monetary union, while making clear that this country expects consistency and nondiscriminatory treatment from the Europeans. An early start was urged on negotiations to reduce barriers to foreign trade and investment but Mr. Shultz did not make world monetary reform conditional upon the outcome of those trade negotiations.

The Nixon administration wasted too much time in presenting its plans for monetary reform, in the mistaken belief that it could pressure other countries into submitting to U.S. demands. But it has at last produced a balanced and constructive set of ideas that should help create a consensus and accelerate the timetable of reform. There is now reason to hope that, before next year's annual meeting of the IMF in Nairobi, the main part of the job of negotiating a better world monetary system will have been achieved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### The U.S. Fight Against Drugs

Satisfied with the work done by French services, against installations in the Marseilles area in particular, American authorities would be well advised not to disregard the warning recently made under the form of a sally by Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin: "The closing of whisky manufacturers in Scotland would not have prevented some Americans from drinking alcohol during the prohibition period."

Nothing so far warrants the affirmation that drug-addiction, which is a national problem in the U.S., is a world problem. To be sure, it is advisable to prevent it from becoming one; but it is just as important to seek the causes of its spread.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

#### Soviet Persistence in Mideast

Two months after Russia's expulsion from Egypt—MIG, missile and technicians—the giant Antonov transporters are rumbling with their loads of arms and men into Syrian air bases as once they did at those on the Nile. The immediate purpose is to give Syria greater protection against Israeli reprisals and attacks on guerrilla bases. The wider aim seems to be to substitute Syria for Egypt as Russia's main military and political power base in the Levant. Russian persistence in this new line of policy would blow to smithereens the apparent Nixon-Brezhnev understanding to allow the Middle East confrontation to cool off.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 23, 1897  
NEW YORK—The new North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived at the Lighthouse at 7:45 yesterday evening on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic, having thus broken the transatlantic record. Her time was 5 days, 22 hours and 45 minutes. It is the fastest time ever recorded between the continent of Europe and the United States. In 1887 it took eight days to cross, now, just 30 years later, only five.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 23, 1922  
TOKYO—The betrothal of Prince Hirohito, son of the Mikado, to Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kumoyoshi, was celebrated today at the Imperial shrine at Nikko. Messengers left for the Imperial graves scattered throughout the country to inform the ancestral spirits, according to the ancestral custom. Gifts will be exchanged on Thursday. The wedding is expected to take place sometime early next spring.



## 20 Years Later: McGovern and Stevenson

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Twenty years ago this autumn, Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, like George McGovern today, was fighting a losing battle for the presidency against Gen. Eisenhower, but there was at least one fundamental difference.

Stevenson decided early in the 1952 election that he would lose, but that he would lose with a purpose: He would define the central issues of the coming four years, as he saw them, and win or lose, as he put it then, "talk sense to the American people." This is what George McGovern has not done.

As he predicted even before the 1952 campaign started, Stevenson lost badly, but he lost gloriously. With remarkable patience, precision, and intellectual energy, he tried to foresee the coming age, wrote out his fear and his hope, and pressed his views on the questions that lay before the people for decision, and set a standard for honest campaigning that has not been equalled or even approached since that time.

### Cynical Conclusion

Maybe this only proves the validity of Leo Durocher's cynical conclusion that "Nice guys finish last," but if the polls and all other indications mean anything now, this may be all that is left to George McGovern: to lose with a purpose, to clarify the issues of the next four years, and to set a standard for the integrity of his party in 1952 and pointed the way and the style of John Kennedy's victory in 1960.

The differences between 1952 and 1972, of course, are greater than the similarities. Stevenson really didn't want to be nominated by his party in 1952 and George McGovern did in 1972. The Democrats had been in the White House for 30 years on the night in late January of 1952 when President Truman summoned Stevenson to the White House and offered to back him for the Democratic presidential nomination.

I saw him alone at the Roger Smith Hotel in Washington at midnight after Truman urged him to seek the presidency, and that night, while he changed his tune later, his view was unmistakable. He was not sure, he said, that the Democrats, after 30 years in the White House, should win again.

Lord Acton was only half right, Stevenson added, in saying that "power corrupts," for "the absence of power also corrupts," and maybe he said, it was time for the Republicans to take over again, especially with a man like Eisenhower.

### Utmost Candor

Later, of course, he convinced himself that he had to run, and he criticized Ike, but this was his first reaction that cold January night when he came out of the White House to the Roger Smith Hotel and talked with the uttermost candor first about the interests of the nation, second about the importance of the Republicans regaining power after 30 years, and third, with a shaft of self-mockery, that he didn't have a chance to beat Ike anyway. Nevertheless, he convinced him-

self later that he should take the nomination in order to save the nation from Sen. Taft and isolation, though he felt at the beginning that Eisenhower would and should win, but when the battle started—and this is the contemporary point—he decided quite consciously on a campaign that he knew would fail, but might clarify the main issues.

He began the campaign of 1952 by lecturing the American Legion on the limitations of military power and the importance of reaching an accommodation with the Communists on arms control—precisely what President Nixon, who vilified him at the time—is now doing.

He did not wheedle to the unions, but lectured them on their larger obligations to the republic. He scolded the press and the farmers, and everybody else who was supposed to be on his side, and challenged them to be faithful, not merely to their own interests and prejudices, but to the nobler purposes and objectives of the nation.

And of course, he lost, and in 1968, when he was nominated again, he was told that he had been too idealistic, and should be more cynical, and more "politi-

cal," just as George McGovern has been advised to be since he won the nomination in Miami Beach. But Stevenson's second campaign was even less successful than his first.

He joined the pros in 1956, but lost the idealism and the magic, and this is now the question before McGovern. Should he follow the model of Stevenson's 1952 campaign—"Talk sense to the American people," or talk politics, as the Democratic pros see it?

Either way, he will probably lose, but how he loses could be important. For nobody now is defining the real problems of the next four years, as Stevenson did in 1952, not the President or McGovern, and if McGovern now tries to do so, he may at least rescue his pride, and give his party another chance.

It is interesting that McGovern is now getting out of the supermarkets and preparing a series of fireside chats to the nation on these larger questions. And that one of the men working with him on this is John Earl Martin, who was at Stevenson's side as a speechwriter in that other campaign 20 years ago.

## Vietnam Policy: Who's on First?

By James Burnham

NEW YORK—We all know that in relation to Vietnam Richard Nixon is a warmonger, a butcher and a monster more vile than Hitler, and that George McGovern is a defeatist, a quitter and a modern Benedict Arnold. But suppose a visitor from Uganda, impressed by the ferocity of the dove vs. hawk rhetoric, asked us to explain just exactly how the President's Vietnam policy differs from the rival candidates.

"Sen. McGovern," we might start, "wants to stop the war."

"Mr. Nixon doesn't want to stop it."

A. "Yes, certainly, but Nixon wants peace with honor, and McGovern..."

Q. "Peace with dishonor?"

A. "No, of course not. But peace quickly..."

Q. "Nixon doesn't want it quickly?"

A. "Yes, but you see, McGovern won't fool around. He'll have everybody out and the war over in ninety days, or maybe it's sixty days, period."

Q. "No matter what?"

A. "Well, naturally there will be some sort of understanding on the POWs, and an arrangement about refuge for key anti-Communist who stood with us loyally..."

And so it might go.

### No Strategic Issue

There is no strategic issue between President Nixon and Senator McGovern on Vietnam. They have the same strategic objective: to get out. The differences between them, rhetoric apart, are tactical, concerning methods and timing. Even these probably don't amount to much from a practical standpoint, as McGovern would find out if he (he impossible) had to translate his Vietnam policy from words to acts. It's a lot harder to end a war than to begin one.

The President, in his Vietnamization policy, made two promises: to get all our troops out of Vietnam by 1973, and to leave behind an independent, non-Communist South Vietnamese government capable of standing on its own feet. His performance on the first is pretty good as political performance goes, but he has not been able to deliver on his second promise.

From the beginning of our Vietnam intervention there has been only one way to fulfill that second aim: by defeating North Vietnam, which would have required an invasion of the North. Though this was understood by many in the Pentagon and the intelligence agencies (as the Pentagon Papers amply show), the objective of defeating North Vietnam was consistently (and explicitly) excluded, in keeping with our defensive global policy.

draw, Hanoi will have air superiority. We have given Saigon no supersonic aircraft and no air defense system. Hanoi has supersonic MIGs as well as advanced anti-aircraft weapons.

When we end military action, Hanoi will have a preponderance of power in Vietnam and, indeed, in Indochina as a whole. Hanoi will use this to establish political domination in South Vietnam—no doubt by stages—and in due course throughout Indochina. This has been Hanoi's undeviating aim. Why should it renounce its aim when it has not been defeated?

Since defeat of North Vietnam is excluded, it follows from the real situation in Vietnam that the Saigon government can be kept genuinely independent (of Hanoi, that is; Saigon is not independent of us) only so long as our military forces remain active or ready to be active in the theater.

### End of War

Flying down to Miami, the President told Stewart Alsop: "I'm sure of one thing. The war will be over. The war can't be hanging over us in a second term." I think he meant it, and it's my guess that "the war will be over" for us, at any rate, since that much is within the President's power—fairly soon now, by some time in 1973 and just possibly in 1972.

It's kind of mean to Sen. McGovern. According to a recent poll, the voters are nearly four to one in favor of getting all our men home, and by five to three believe Nixon a better man than McGovern to do it. But that sort of paradox is common enough in politics. Just as it was only the nation's leading anti-Communist who could inaugurate a global detente with Communism, so, often, it takes a warmonger to make peace.

James Burnham is editor of The National Review. This article is from the special features service of The New York Times.

## Viewing 25 U.S. Guides In Russia

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

MOSCOW—If you happen to be in the Ukraine, you should not fail to visit the city Donetsk, a clean and orderly mining center. In the center, Donetsk, occupying a couple acres of space in an indoor gym, are 25 young Americans aged in their very early twenties. Beginning at 10 in the morning and ending at eight in the evening, the Americans are on duty. Two hours on, one hour off, while they are on duty, they are talk to the 10,000 Russians a day who pass through the United States Information Agency's current exhibit, called "Research and Development U.S.A." They are called "guides," and they have a common thread: they are the master of the Russian language, and their extraordinary dexterity.

A few of them came by Russia at their Russian mothers' knees: mothers who had emigrated from their homeland. But most got their Russian from American college courses, supplemented by study in the Soviet Union. All of them applied for work as guides a grueling three-month in the evening of five or six hours' daily discourse with Russian peasant bureaucrats, artisans, and intellectuals who file by the exhibit, gazing at the photo spectacles, running their fingers over the Apollo-10 capsule that circled the moon 30 times, thumbing through the volumes in the technical library, shorting at the scientific trappings that has you reacting to pick up an exposed one which under the benevolent protection of trick mirrors evanesces from your grasp—it is all too much, and the conversation tumbles from Russian mouths as if they had been taking vodka a day long.

### Autos Favored

What do they say? There is very little that doesn't get said, in it course of a four-week exhibit. Probably the conversational favor it has to do with the automobile which, in Russia as almost everywhere else among the emerging nations, are the distillate of American fantasy. "How much does it cost?" I heard a young Russian ask, a little breathless. Twenty-five hundred rubles, it cost—smiles prettily. You lead the Russian drunkard, because he has to pay 7,000 rubles for a automobile which could only be described as a 1953 Chevrolet. And he can only get by waiting for seven years, the waiting time, in Russia for automobiles, breakfast, telephone calls, and just about everything except intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The hospitality of the Soviet hosts is to say the least erratic, reflects, however unsteadily, the temperature of official Soviet policy toward the United States. That temperature ranges from being low freezing to just above freezing, and of course there are Soviet meteorologists who stake out their careers, not to say their lives, on forecasting the temperature, and suggesting appropriate dress. The U.S. exhibitors quit naturally do everything in their power to advertise their presence. In Russia there is no advertising space in newspapers, on radio, or television. They rely on such posters as the host city will agree to display and on the notices given in the local press.

At the afternoon opening in Donetsk earlier this month American officials were tremendously amused by the splendid diplomatic and museum representation, by the movie and television cameras, and the three newspaper reporters scribbling away on their pads like court stenographers catching every word of the dignitaries' speeches. Their combined efforts resulted in the following story in one of the newspapers:

### Two-Car Garage

The exhibit director, William Davis, after a somewhat unimpressive look at the Soviet-made USSR polygraph, speaks German, French, Japanese and Russian, and loves to whip out a photograph of his \$50,000 home in Potomac, Md., in whose two-door garage he keeps his Mercedes and his wife's Chevrolet. "Why does my wife have her own car?" Because she won't her own car, that's why she has her own car," the three morning newspapers piled on his lap in the car, finally finds the little notice in one of them—and he is alive with delight. "We made it!" he says triumphantly, as if Olive Barnes had just published a full-page rave. Now he is confident that word of mouth will bring even more Russians into his exhibit. In Donetsk, then he could possibly have hoped for.



## Specialist in 19th-Century Glassware

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 27 (IHT).—Specialized shops get results. Dominique Ronot's l'Arlequin, 13 Rue des Francs Bourgeois, Paris 4, is a case in point. Miss Ronot handles glass. Nothing else and business is booming.

She got into the business by accident. "I bought a stall in the Flea Market which had nothing but glassware. That's where I found out that there was a big market for glass. So I opened l'Arlequin eight months ago."

Although she does have a few 18th-century glasses, the bulk of the business is 19th-century Baccarat and Saint Louis. Very often the same glass will turn up in glass and crystal—but in the second case, the price, understandably, is roughly double.

Except for orange goblets, all her glasses have elegant stems. The patterns are classic and of the sort which used to be found in every comfortable bourgeois home. The most usual is a fluted Greek key design. The prettiest is a tulip-shaped Louis-Philippe glass, which looks best in crystal.

"Many of my customers come here to replace broken glasses. Others start their own collection."

### Absinthe Glasses

Right now, there is a rush on absinthe glasses. Miss Ronot has some very heavy absinthe glasses, like those in Toulouse-Lautrec's paintings. Her oldest absinthe glass dates back to Napoleon I and has a sturdy, double-tiered foot. It sits comfortably in the hand.

Champagne flutes are also very



Dominique Ronot in her shop, l'Arlequin.

popular: Miss Ronot has a large selection of them. She also has tiny goblets which were used for that very French after-dinner delicacy: cerises à l'eau de vie.

With 3,000 glasses on hand, there are enough for anybody to build up a perfect and complete set. Miss Ronot sells glasses individually. Her prices are moderate: 15 to 40 francs depending on whether you want glass or crystal.

L'Arlequin also has matching carafes but the most intriguing pieces are the odds and ends, such as christening glasses with old-fashioned names engraved on them, or wedding glasses, usually huge and with a grape motif.

Old fishbowls are also fun and are much sought after for bouquets. Unlike modern bowls, they have stems. The ones with

a wide opening were for goldfish. The tall, narrow ones were for leeches. "There's just room to slide in the hand," as Miss Ronot noted.

One of the prettiest fish bowls has a stem circled with three blue dolphins. Other collectors' items included decanters in the shape of personages or monuments. One is a luxuriant belle, another is the Eiffel Tower.

"The quality of the glass is really quite ordinary," Miss Ronot pointed out, "but there was such an assortment of different figures that people now collect them like mad."

Other pieces of glassware that are finding their way to modern table settings include old cider carafes, cheese bells, bombon jars and oil lamps, which are being used as candlesticks.

## Waverley Root Russians Serve It, Chinese Prize It, Europe Lacks It

THE bear is an edible animal, but few persons today have ever tasted it. Both demand and supply are lacking—demand because bear meat is apt to be tough and not particularly tasty, supply because the growth of cities is reducing forests.

Bears have almost completely disappeared from England, Germany and Switzerland. There remain perhaps 100 in Spain, 50 to 100 in the French Pyrenees, and 50 in Italy. Southeastern Europe from Albania and Yugoslavia through Bulgaria have more, and so have Sweden and Finland (where bear sometimes appears on restaurant menus: about 30 were thus served in 1971). Russia has the most. The United States possesses proportionally a much larger bear population than Europe, but bears have not been a normal food there since the days when pioneer pot-hunters were happy to bring down an animal which represented so generous a store of meat.

Prehistoric man was accustomed to eating the now extinct cave bear, which resembled, on a much larger scale, the Kodiak bear of Alaska. Some archaeologists think the finds of carefully arranged bear skulls in prehistoric excavations represent sacrificial offerings to insure good hunting, but others consider them evidence of the existence of a bear cult unconnected with food, which has left such remains in localities as far distant from each other as Switzerland, Siberia and Japan.

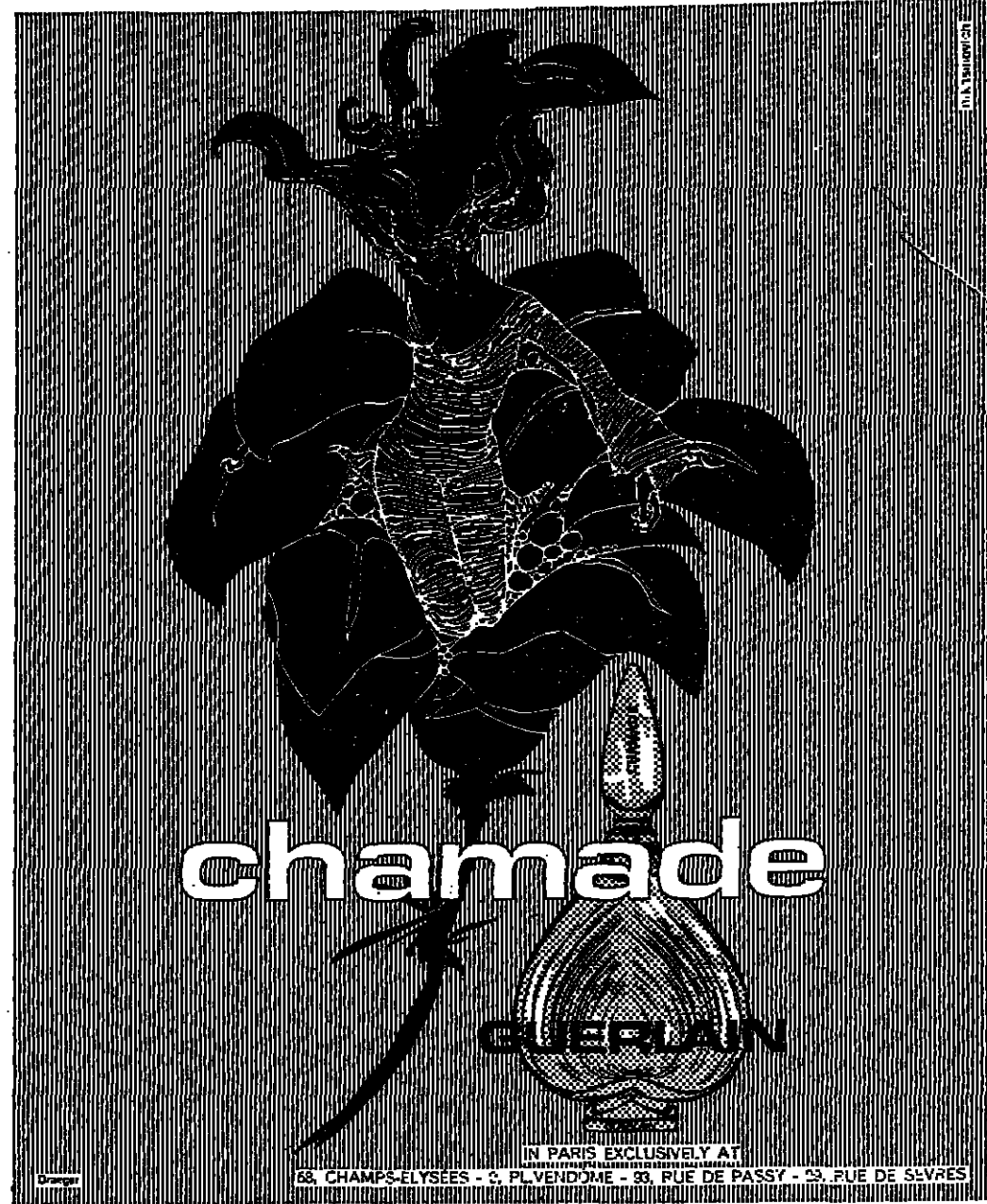
Bear was eaten in 14th-century France and was apparently much prized. The "Ménagier de Paris" contains a recipe for making beef taste like bear for the benefit of those unable to get the real thing. In the last century Alexandre Dumas wrote that he had eaten a bear steak in a Swiss inn, arousing the umbrage of the innkeeper, who denied vehemently that he had ever sold bear. This spurred Dumas on to devote a considerable amount of space to bear meat in his "Grand Dictionnaire de Cuisine." He reported that bear was eaten all over Europe and that bear hams from Canada or Transylvania could be bought on the Paris market. Up to a few years ago an occasional bear used to turn up at the Halls of Paris, but I have heard of none for several years now.

Persons knowledgeable about bear meat say that only the cub is really desirable, the cubs being the best part. Older bears (which are technically classed as venison) are treated like wild boar. The meat must be marinated for at least three days before cooking, and preferably longer. The fillet steaks, hams and paws are the only parts eaten.

Russia seems to be the only European country where bear is served nowadays with any regularity. There are three food shops in Moscow which sell it, at the equivalent of \$3 a pound, and one restaurant, in the outskirts, which offers it.

Bear's paws are considered a delicacy in China. They are usually served braised, but at least one Hong Kong restaurant offers them in chicken soup.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."



## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (IHT).—This is how critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

### Films

"Dulcinea," an English film based on a story by H.E. Bates, is about "pastoral passions of the sort that I associate with J.H. Lawrence." Vincent Canby reports in The Times. But when raggedy strikes—"rather like a bolt out of the ruddy Old Blue, as it is wont to do in this kind of fiction"—the movie is "unequipped to support its melodramatic conclusion." Frank Nesbitt wrote and directed the film "as if he were covering something with a sugar glaze." Canby reserves his harshest praise for "pretty" settings and "picturesque performances." John Mills, Carol White, and Stuart Wilson lead the cast.



Peter O'Toole  
... 'Ruling Class'

"The Ruling Class," directed by Peter Medak, adapted by Peter Barnes from his stage play, stars Peter O'Toole as the 14th Earl of Gurney, a rehabilitated paranoid-schizophrenic. According to Vincent Canby, the movie is "occasionally fun, as when Peter O'Toole breaks into an energetic chorus of 'The Varsity Drag' before some church ladies, or when Arthur Lowe, as the newly wealthy butler, continues to serve his masters with total freedom to insult them and drink on the job." The director's "whimsical, vaudeville style" can "never completely disguise the fundamental ordinariness of the ideas," Canby says, but O'Toole is "splendid," and the "chief joys of the film are opportunities to see in such fine form—British character actors on the order of Mr. Lowe, Alastair Sim, Coral Browne, Harry Andrews and James Villiers."

"The Emigrants," Jean Troell's film about Swedish emigration to America in the mid-19th century, is a type of drama "much more common to the stage, especially to the regional stage, than to film,"

The Times critic comments, "It is, at heart, a historical pageant of the sort you might expect to encounter at colonial Williamsburg or Roanoke Island in mid-summer." While the pageant "may not necessarily be a lesser form of theater or cinema," Vincent Canby says, "it tends, like socialist art, to be without surprise." Troell and Bengt Forslund adapted the novels of Vilhelm Moberg for this film.

### Plays

"Tramp," a play by Arthur Silber performed by the Theatre Laboratoire Vicinal of Belgium at the La Moka Theater, got a fair review in The Times. Using a multilevel frame or scaffold, and other props including ropes, two zinc tubs, flatirons and tongs, the performers improvise "to create images and to construct events," Mel Gussow reports. "Tramp" is more literal than "Real Reel" (performed by the Belgian troupe in New York last year) and less imaginative. One is more conscious of the props as props, the actors as technicians. Some may

think that the play is pointless—exercise without resolution. But there is an extraordinary synchronization of effort. The work—as process—is fascinating."

"Experimental Death Unit No. 1," "Junkies are Full of (Sh—)" and "Great Goodness of Life," one-act plays by Imamu Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones) at the Afro-American Studio, are "angry indictments written from a highly moral position," Mel Gussow reports in The Times. "It is not only the white world that Baraka is criticizing but also blacks who passively accept oppressive white judgments. Each of the plays has at least moments of forcefulness and insight, but only one of them clearly succeeds in making its desired point. That one is 'Junkies Are Full of (Sh—)', a black comic view of the evils of the drug trade, as it ascends from teenage street junkie to aging black pusher to sick Italian profiteers." Ernie McClintock directed. As the double-dealing pusher, Big Times, Norman Butler is "particularly impressive."

### Arts Agenda

Ethienne Bardon and Jacques Mercier, both of France, were the first-prize winners in the non-professional and professional categories, respectively, of the International Young Conductors Competition at the Besançon Festival. Other prize winners were Hans Ullrich of Germany and Yoram David of Israel, non-professional, and José Contreras of the Dominican Republic, professional.

The final of the Grand Prix de Chartres organ competition will take place Oct. 1, beginning at 1 p.m., on the recently restored large organ of the Chartres cathedral, followed by a recital by Pierre Cochereau, organist of Notre Dame in Paris. The first prize includes 10,000 francs and recitals at Chartres, Notre Dame and Royal Festival Hall in London.

The 10th Festival of Contemporary Chamber Music at Radenci, Yugoslavia, takes place Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, with six concerts scheduled in the two days. Among the ensembles scheduled are the New Budapest String Quartet and the New Phonic Art Group.



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—extracts from the BEA Operations Manual.



## Around the European Galleries

Paris  
Hanshan Fulton, Galerie Yvon Lambert, 15 Rue de l'Ecluse, Paris 6, to Oct. 3.

In another gallery this would be considered as a small exhibition of photos, but in the Yvon Lambert gallery, which specializes in conceptualism, minimalism, and other tendencies at that end of the spectrum, it must be something else. One series of photos records a walk from a valley to a mountaintop in Scotland, and is attentive to spatial relationships—which sounds technical but which is in fact fairly obvious and simple.

—M.G.

### London

Nigel Kent, Sekers Fabrics Ltd., 180 Sloane St., London, SW 1, to Oct. 14.

From time to time, Sekers Fabrics Ltd. invites a young artist to exhibit in their London showroom. The latest is Australian painter-sculptor Nigel Kent, who models in plaster for bronze, but also carves in stone and alabaster. His most ambitious work, of which there are a number of maquettes, is the "Netherlands Fountain," so named because it was inspired by many visits to Holland. There is also on show a large number of related drawings and large tiles.

Fixed Exhibition, Jason Biggs Studios, 71 Abingdon Road, London, W8. Fine is one of a number of

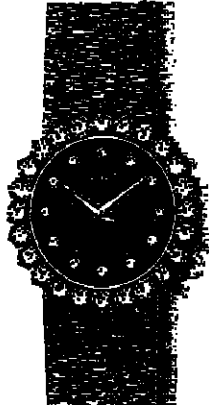
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-1977- Stocks and Bonds				-1977- Stocks and Bonds				-1977- Stocks and Bonds			
52	51	50	49	52	51	50	49	52	51	50	49
1976	1975	1974	1973	1976	1975	1974	1973	1976	1975	1974	1973
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1844	1843	1842	1841	1844	1843	1842					

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### k Makes Million Cover Bid

#### rs of Leisure Accept Offer

Sept. 27 (Reuters).—  
million bid for Butins  
the largest resort op-  
for every 50 ordinary  
Butins to be exchanged.  
A ordinary Bank share  
nominal value of 103/8  
measured loan stock  
each Butins ordinary  
10 pence.  
of Butins recom-  
shareholders' acceptance  
er and will accept in  
their own holdings,  
just to 12 percent of  
ares. Sir William But-  
holds 5.4 percent also  
the offer.  
of Leisure Ltd., which  
12 million shares of  
11.6 percent, has sold  
n shares to Bank at  
per share and has  
accepted the offer in re-  
balance of its hold-

robably best known as  
dancer and theater own-  
wide range of interest  
on leisure time activi-  
tying bowling, bingo,  
and hotels. It also  
res electronic equip-  
ment instruments and  
and data processing

### 's on Yen se Heavy ar Selling

Wire Dispatches  
Sept. 27—Heavy sell-  
ers broke out in the  
eign exchange market  
on fear of another  
valuation of the yen.  
posals in Washington  
for world monetary re-  
form sanctions against  
with runaway surplus  
ave created fears here  
of foreign pressure on  
g yen.  
ume of dollars sold here  
ched \$102 million, re-  
two times the amount  
day. The normal daily  
recent weeks has been  
to \$30 million.  
ervention Seen  
ank of Japan was  
o have stepped into the  
do all the buying.  
sources said that the  
zammed from trading  
ing to secure dollar ex-  
ents and convert them

nk of Japan and the  
exchange banks denied  
e was such activity.  
e monetary officials  
y another revaluation  
on now seems almost  
nted out that remarks  
Treasury Secretary  
hults at yesterday's in-  
d monetary conference,  
nalking countries with  
trade surpluses, were  
directed against Japan.



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al in achieving growth for investors with  
al ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000  
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Investment Management by Spear & Staff." No cost or obligation  
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Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_  
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Confidentiality, my account would amount to \$ \_\_\_\_\_

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Ford Engine Disqualified

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has  
refused to certify the engine Ford Motors was  
using as standard equipment on its 1973-model  
Maverick and Comet compact cars. The action,  
for the time being at least, bars the sale of cars  
with the 200-cu.-in. engine, which was pro-  
jected to account for about 5 percent of Ford's  
overall 1973-model engine sales. It resulted when  
one of the test vehicles being used to prove the  
motor's emission-control capabilities was disquali-  
fied. Ford notes that the two compact cars  
"still will be available" with larger optional six-  
cylinder and V-8 engines. Ford has made about  
22,000 of the 200-cu.-in. engine, six-cylinder engines  
thus far in the 1973-model run. Of the total,  
9,000 have been installed in cars and 1,500 of  
these vehicles have been shipped to dealers.  
New engine tests may take up to four months to  
complete.

### Germany May Get Canadian Ore

Canada is negotiating with West German com-  
panies to ship iron ore from Baffin Island in the  
Arctic to the Ruhr Valley. Included in the plan  
would be the provision of Canadian technology  
to help German shipbuilders construct vessels to  
ply the ice-filled Davis Strait and Baffin Bay  
during most of the year. A subsidiary of the  
Krupp steel interests is considering the construc-  
tion of heavy ice-breaking freighters that could

### Union Oil Confirms Indonesian Find

move the ore directly from Baffin Island to Ger-  
many, virtually on a year-round basis.  
Union Oil of California reports that a second  
exploratory well confirms a new oil field in the  
Bakikapan basin, offshore Indonesia. The new  
well flowed low-sulphur crude oil at the rate of  
2,325 barrels a day. Union Oil says additional  
zones with oil shows were not tested because  
commerciality of the field appeared to be estab-  
lished.

### French Get Polish Orders

A group of French companies has received  
orders totaling 190 million francs (about \$38 mil-  
lion) from Poland to build two plants to make  
telephone switching equipment under license.  
One contract for 140 million francs was awarded  
to the Matériel Téléphonique and Cie  
Générale de Constructions Téléphoniques (both  
subsidiaries of International Telephone & Tel-  
egraph). The second contract, valued 50 million  
francs, went to C.I.T.-Alcatel, a member of the  
Cie Générale d'Electricité group.

### Major Offshore Gas Flow in Australia

The Woodside-Burnham oil consortium has  
found a major offshore gas flow in Australia. It  
says gas flowed at the rate of 23.2 million cubic  
feet a day at a well some 160 miles north of  
Port Hedland on the northwest shelf.

### Principals See Compromise

## Eyskens Enters Belgian Merger Battle

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—  
A resolution of the Belgian  
holding-company merger battle  
involving Cie Financière de  
Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas)  
and Cie Lambert appeared im-  
minent tonight.

Belgian Prime Minister Gaston  
Eyskens this evening announced  
to his office representatives of  
the Paribas and Lambert groups  
as well as of the De Launoy  
family, which for many years  
has controlled the two sought-  
after holding companies: Cofin-  
indus and Brufina.

(Later, after the meeting, Mr.  
Eyskens said negotiations be-

tween the Lambert, De Launoy  
and Paribas groups would begin  
immediately. He said the govern-  
ment did not want to involve it-  
self in what was essentially a  
dispute between private groups.  
A Lambert spokesman said nego-  
tiations would begin tomorrow  
morning.)

Sources close to Lambert and  
Paribas said before the meeting  
that they could accept a com-  
promise allowing Lambert's pre-  
viously announced proposal to  
merge with Cofinindus and Brufina  
to go through, providing that  
certain Cofinindus and Brufina  
holdings, notably in the steel and  
leisure industries, be sold to  
Paribas unit, Cie Belge des Par-  
ticipations Paribas (Cobepa).  
Sources close to Cobepa said  
the firm holds more than 25 per-  
cent of the 517,000 issued shares  
of Cofinindus, enough to block a  
majority.

Paribas's initial aim was re-  
portedly to make a counter-offer  
for the two De Launoy firms,  
whose portfolios Paribas consid-  
ered would mesh better with  
Cobepa's than with Lambert's.  
But the government let it be  
known that it opposed having  
these two important holding  
companies fall completely under  
French influence, especially as  
their biggest single investment is  
a 10 percent share in Banque  
de Bruxelles, Belgium's second  
biggest bank.

The Lambert group, led by  
Baron Lambert, has long coveted  
the De Launoy interests, which  
have languished lately under  
aging top management. Before  
announcing the merger, Lambert  
had established a 15.6 percent  
stake in Brufina, which is equal  
to the Cofinindus holding in its  
sister company. The De Launoy  
group also have direct holdings  
in both, but the amount is not  
known.

Cofinindus is known to hold at  
least 100 shares of Lambert. Al-  
though it is officially denied by  
all, much of the financial com-  
munity here is convinced that  
the ultimate goal is to merge  
Banque Lambert with the Ban-  
que de Bruxelles, of which the  
merged group would hold 10 per-  
cent.

## EEC Agrees On '73 Budget

From Wire Dispatches  
BRUSSELS, Sept. 27.—Britain,  
Ireland and Denmark today  
reached a compromise agreement  
with the Common Market six in  
first discussions on the com-  
munity's 1973 budget of \$5 bil-  
lion.

The main contest between the  
three and the existing members  
concerned the recruitment of new  
staff as a result of the com-  
munity's enlargement and the  
question of whether the entrant  
countries should contribute to  
certain farm expenditures.

The dispute arose because Brit-  
ain, Ireland and Denmark in-  
sisted on having their quota of  
employees in posts as early as  
possible, while some of the Six  
argued that the jobs should be  
filled over two years, partly on  
grounds of expense and partly  
to make sure that the right peo-  
ple were recruited.

Treasury officials of all nine  
countries agreed that a total 655  
new jobs would be created as a  
result of enlargement and that  
these would be filled in 1973.  
Of these, 260 will be in the top  
"A" category.

But credits for a total 180  
jobs, and for 75 in the "A" grades,  
will be frozen, meaning that the  
posts will be filled only as and  
when the need arises, informed  
sources said.

The new members will not have  
to contribute to a sum of \$168  
million for modernization of  
farms, spent before Jan. 1.

### Japan, Boeing Study Joint Plane Project

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—  
Boeing has formally proposed  
joint development with Japan of  
a new commercial jetliner a  
Trade Ministry spokesman said  
today and full scale discussions  
on the project are under way.

Industry sources said the jet-  
liner was likely to be a semi-wide  
body aircraft with a 200-passenger  
capacity.  
**Beatrice Plans Split**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—  
Beatrice Foods directors propo-  
sed today a 2-for-1 stock split,  
subject to shareholder approval,  
and a 6.9 percent increase in the  
annual dividend rate.

## 2.2% Gain Set in Leading U.S. Index

### But July Rise Revised Down to 0.1% Increase

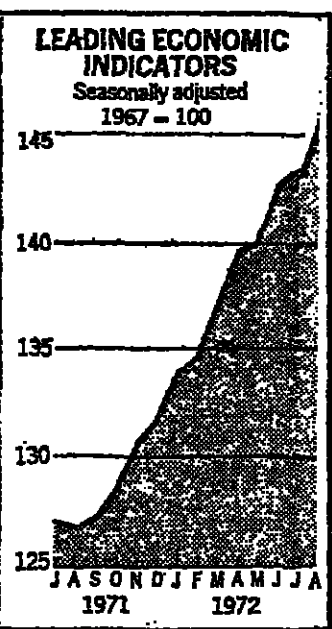
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (HT).—  
The government's index of  
leading economic indicators rose  
2.2 percent in August, the biggest  
monthly gain since March, the  
Commerce Department said to-  
day.

At the same time the depart-  
ment issued a revised index for  
July. Last month it reported  
that the July increase had been  
0.7 percent. Today the depart-  
ment said the rise was in fact  
only 0.1 percent.

The discrepancy arises because  
the department issues prelimi-  
nary figures that usually do not  
comprise all 13 indicators used in  
the index, which is considered by  
some economists to fore-  
shadow broad movements in the  
economy.

Today's report on August, for  
example, contained only eight  
indicators.  
The preliminary 2.2 percent  
rise in August carried the index  
to 145.6 percent of the 1967 aver-  
age. The index is now 28 per-  
cent above its low point reached  
in 1970.

**Strong Growth Seen**  
Harold C. Passer, assistant  
commerce secretary for economic  
affairs, said the indicators "con-  
tinuing to signal strong



growth for the economy in the  
future."

He conceded that "the latest  
data now show June and July to  
be virtually flat," but added that  
the "magnitude and breadth" of  
the increase in August "suggest  
that the overall trend is still  
strongly upward."

The report showed that seven  
of the eight available indicators  
moved favorably in August. The  
strongest improvements were re-  
gistered by initial claims for un-  
employment insurance, building  
permits and stock prices.

The only indicator moving un-  
favorably was contracts and or-  
ders for plant and equipment,  
which declined slightly.

## Key Indexes Rise in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (AP-DJ).—  
Recent improvements in Japan-  
ese economic trends were em-  
phasized today with the release  
of statistics covering the move-  
ment of several key indicators  
in August.

The Ministry of International  
Trade and Industry reported that  
preliminary figures put the min-  
ing and manufacturing industries  
production index at 251.5 at the  
end of last month, up 1.8 percent  
from the preceding month.

The ministry's index of ship-  
ments recorded a 0.7 percent in-  
crease from July to stand at 236.9  
while the index of inventories rose  
0.5 percent to a level of 241.3.

All indexes are seasonally ad-  
justed and all are based on 1965.  
Orders received by 15 major  
machine tool makers totaled 6.4

billion yen in August, up 16 per-  
cent from July and up 20 per-  
cent from a year earlier, the  
Machine Tool Builders Associa-  
tion said.

Exports accounted for 432 mil-  
lion yen of the total, down 11  
percent from July and down 34  
percent from a year earlier, the  
association said.

The trade ministry noted  
production increases in the trans-  
port machinery, industrial, chemi-  
cal and metal goods industries  
last month. The electric and  
general machinery sectors report-  
ed lower output, it said.

Shipments of steel rose in  
August while industry inventories  
declined. The reverse was the  
case in the transport machinery  
sector where shipments declined,  
but inventories rose, the min-  
istry added.

## Vietnam Peace Report Boosts Wall St. Prices

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT).—  
Prices on the New York Stock  
Exchange reacted strongly to re-  
ports of progress in the current  
Vietnam peace talks in Paris and  
to favorable economic news today  
and turned in its biggest ad-  
vance in more than six weeks in  
active trading.

At the closing bell, the tape  
was three minutes late with most  
issues finishing at or near their  
best levels of the session.  
Advances outnumbered declines  
by about a five-to-two ratio with  
the blue-chip and glamour issues  
spearing the rally.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-  
age pinpointed the market's per-  
formance. The widely-followed  
average finished up 10.88 at  
947.35. It was its biggest gain  
since Aug. 11, when it rose 11.29  
to 964.13.

Turnover on the Big Board  
surged to 14.62 million shares  
from 13.15 million yesterday. To-  
day's volume was the largest  
since Aug. 24, when 18.28 million  
shares changed hands.

Brokers stressed that a number  
of bullish news developments  
touched off today's rally. One  
that apparently carried consid-  
erable weight with investors was  
that presidential adviser Henry  
A. Kissinger's current secret talks  
with the North Vietnamese in  
Paris were making progress.

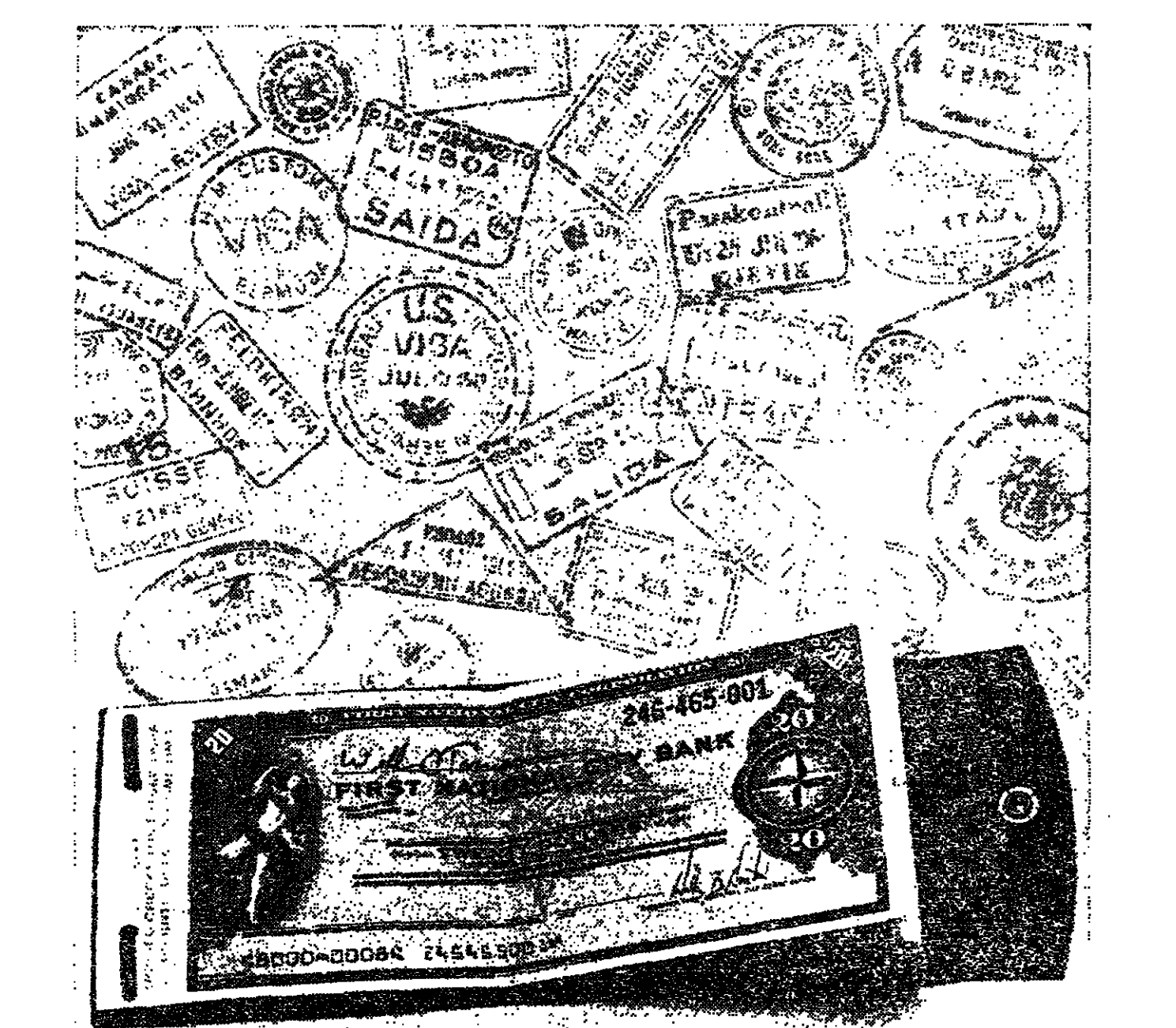
Other news developments in-  
cluded the report that leading  
economic indicators rose sharply  
in August, thus reinforcing many  
forecasts of continuing economic  
gains. Still another was that  
some progress was being made in  
resolving the world's monetary  
problems at the International  
Monetary Fund meetings now in  
progress in Washington.

The market's advance was  
broad-based, with the blue-chips  
and glamour making good gains.  
In the investment grade category,  
Standard Oil of Ohio was up  
2 1/2 to \$2, Eastman Kodak 3/4  
to 13 7/8, Pfizer 1/2 to \$2 1/4,  
General Electric 3/4 to 65 3/4, In-  
ternational Business Machines,

Watson to Quit in 1973  
PARIS, Sept. 27 (HT).—  
Thomas J. Watson Jr., chairman  
of IBM's executive committee, is  
to retire on Dec. 31, 1973, rather  
than at the end of this year as  
was implied in a report in yester-  
day's International Herald Tri-  
bune.

## Company Reports

Del Monte	1972	1971
First Quarter Revenue (millions)	120.0	154.0
Profits (millions)	4.86	4.65
Per Share	0.41	0.38
Gen. Tire & Rubber		
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	294.5	248.0
Profits (millions)	13.73	14.03
Per Share	0.97	0.73
Wabash		
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	765.9	733.6
Profits (millions)	56.08	33.13
Per Share	2.91	1.71
Grand Union		
Second Quarter Revenue (millions)	326.7	321.1
Profits (millions)	1.3	3.03
Per Share	0.20	0.46
First Unit		
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	652.4	638.8
Profits (millions)	3.74	6.94
Per Share	0.58	1.07
United Merchants		
Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions)	200.0	195.7
Profits (millions)	2.58	3.84
Per Share	0.42	0.65



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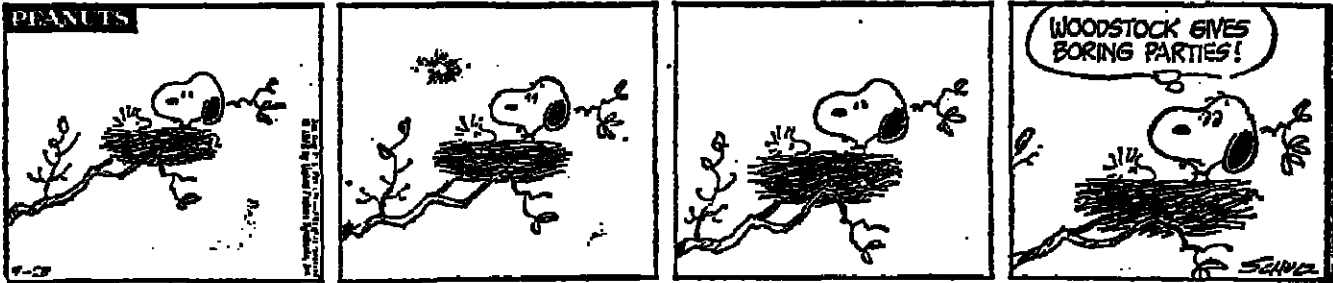
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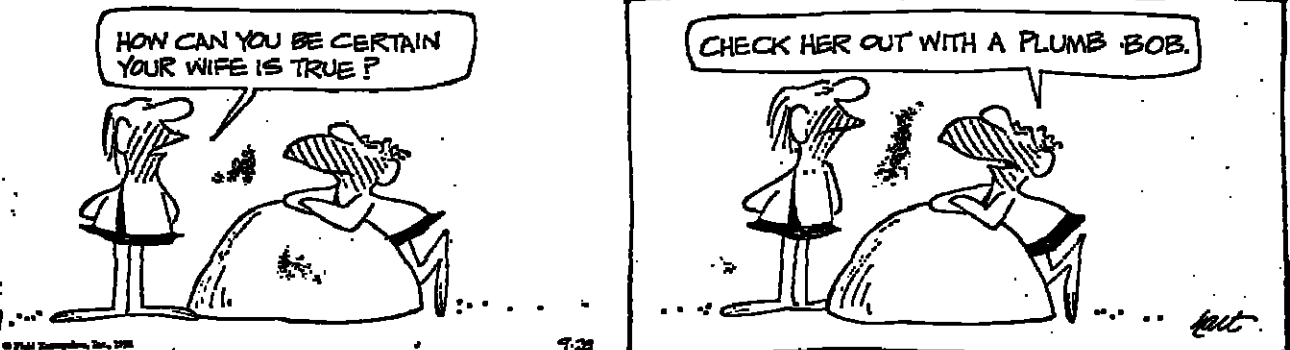




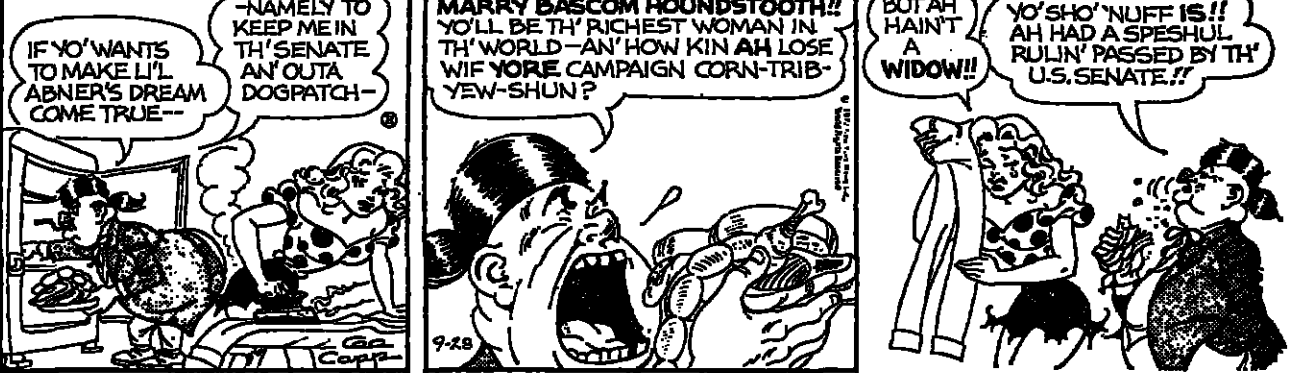
PEANUTS



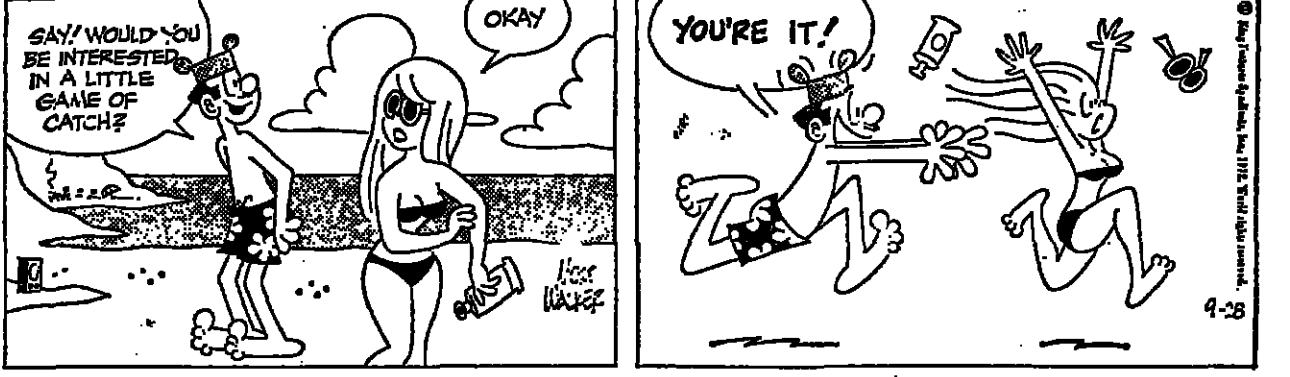
B.C.



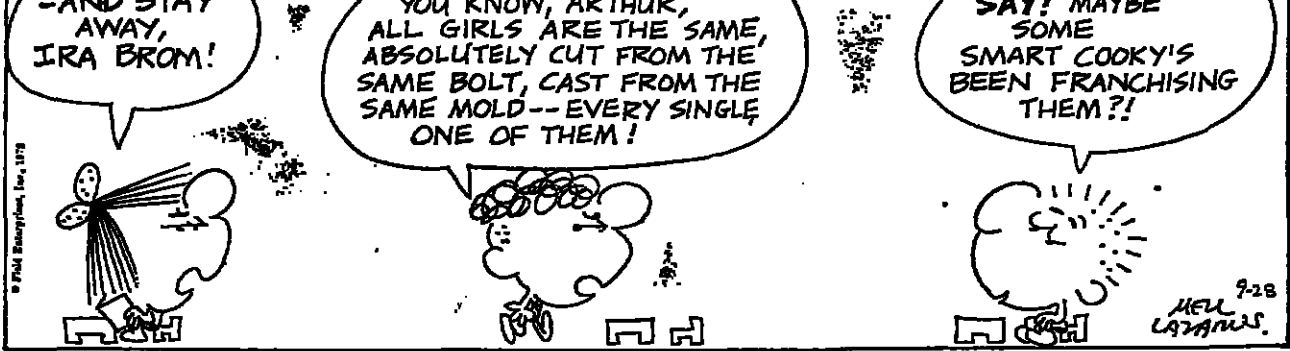
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagrammed deal is slightly adapted from an example given by Eddie Kantar in discussing slam bidding in his new book "Bridge Bidding Made Easy" (236 pages, \$9). It is available from Barclay Bridge Supplies, 8 Bush Ave., Port Chester, N.Y. 10673. As South has a void suit, Blackwood would be inappropriate, but one-bids make it possible to reach the excellent grand slam contract.

South opens with two clubs, artificially showing a powerful hand, and North gives a negative response of two diamonds. South contents himself with two spades since his spades are not quite good enough for a jump to three spades, which would promise a solid suit.

At this point North has various courses open to him, and he chooses the strongest by raising to three spades. This is in line with the "fast arrival" principle that many experts have adopted: In a game-forcing situation a raise short of game, permitting slam exploration, is stronger than a jump to game.

NORTH  
♠ J106  
♥ A4  
♦ QJ762  
♣ 432

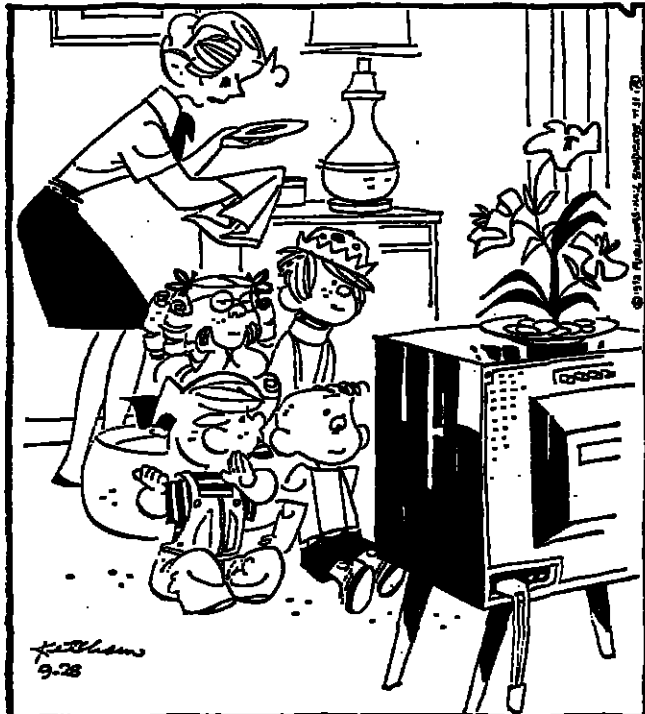
WEST  
♠ 9432  
♥ 95  
♦ K108  
♣ J975

EAST  
♠ J107653  
♥ A9543  
♦ 108  
♣ AKQ875

SOUTH (D)  
♠ AKQ875  
♥ KQ2  
♦ AKQ8  
♣ AKQ8

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
West led the spade two

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SOON AS SHE GOES INTO THE KITCHEN, WE CAN SWITCH THIS DUMB THING OFF AND WATCH THE CARTOONS!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YINNF  
SMAUE  
ACTOLE  
TUKJEN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: LOATH AWARD FERRET SCHOOL  
Answer: Why a wig can help you to lie about your appearance - IT'S A "FALSE HOOD"

BOOKS

THE IRRELEVANT ENGLISH TEACHER

By J. Mitchell Morse. Temple University Press. 142 pp. \$6.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I AM not completely in love with "The Irrelevant English Teacher," by J. Mitchell Morse. There are more serious enemies of the cultural tradition that Prof. Morse is defending than the barbarians who have shouted at him that literature is irrelevant, and I hope that Prof. Morse will confront them eventually. I hope that in his next book (which I can't wait to read) he examines his own ethnocentrism and comes up with some answers for those people who believe there is something wrong at the heart of the Western cultural tradition. I hope he will have read J. I. Dillard's "Black English" and discovered that what Morse calls "The Shuffling Speech of Slavery" was not taught to blacks by their slave-masters, but has cultural roots of its own that may have to be recognized before all blacks can join the American mainstream. I hope he will have found a better solution for raising the standards of English-teaching than simply to require all professors to teach freshman English. No, I am not completely in love with Prof. Morse's ideas, but until he extends them further, I'll live with them happily.

Here's how I came to my state of mind. "To the extent that the establishment depends on the intricacy of the governed, good writing is inherently subversive," Prof. Morse begins a series of provocative statements in his preface, and one set up and took notice. "We are perishing for lack of style. Style is a matter of intellectual self-respect. To write well, a certain moral courage is essential. A certain insouciance," he goes on, and one wonders who this fellow is. (He's a professor of English at Temple University, a member of the editorial committee of PMLA, a book reviewer for The Hudson Review, and the author of "The Sympathetic Alien: James Joyce and Catholicism, Masters of Style.") "Good writing is relevant to itself. It need not be relevant to anything else. Bad writing is not relevant to itself, or to anything else," and one is in the palm of his hand.

In Chapter One, "The Case for Irrelevance," he writes, "All our educationists notwithstanding, intellectual perception does not elicit emotional response; often the emotional response depends absolutely on the intellectual perception." And one applauds the precise demonstrations of the point that follow.

In "Social Relevance" he writes: "A person who values Lillian Smith, Pearl Buck, John Steinbeck and William Styron as writers because of their liberalism is on no firmer ground than one who values Ayn Rand, Graham Greene, Aldous Huxley and Dorothy Sayers as writers because of their conservatism. Corn is corn, and liberal corn is no better than conservative corn." And one could shake his head. In "The Avant-Garde as Conserva-

tors," he writes: "The avant-garde alone is preserving some continuity of development in English prose while more complacent writers are letting it fall into ruin. 'In order to write with some life, we must master the artificiality of the medium well enough to use it freely, to play with it, to spin outbursts and arabesques of variation on our themes. We must pass beyond the constraints of artificiality to the exuberance of artifice.' And one could hug him.

On academics who use words like "analysis," "parody," "parodization," "caricatured," and "caricaturization": "Usage be damned. As a simple objective matter of fact, such humbug words are objectively wrong. A word is not always or merely an arbitrary thing, a matter of convention and nothing more; it is a product not only of history and evolution but also of reason and design and sometimes even of nature; we need only consult an etymological dictionary to see that such well-designed synthetic words as 'analysis,' 'parody,' and 'caricature' are what they are because that is what they should be." And one wonders where Prof. Morse has been hiding all these years.

On teaching English: "We need to develop sympathy, tact, and that inner authority which no outer authority can replace. We must also polish up our neglected arrogance." On elitism: "Elitism assumes that the children of 'inferior' races and of the lower economic orders are incapable of high culture. We cannot fight elitism by unconsciously conforming the curriculum to that point of view. We must fight it by helping as many students as possible to become as sophisticated as possible, intellectually and emotionally."

On "Literature as Subversion": "Our censors know, if only instinctively, that trash is never subversive; that Nabokov's apolitical but well-written 'Invitation to a Beheading' is more dangerous to the authoritarianism they love than any vulgar pornographic novel, or than Katherine Anne Porter's poorly written anti-fascist 'Ship of Fools.' Our censorship is hardly ever political, and seldom moral; it is chiefly aesthetic. The one thing a conservative literary genius fears more than anything else is literary brilliance." God love Prof. Morse.

And when he concludes his book with "Take for Example Finnegans Wake," and explains how he turns his students on to what he considers "the greatest novel ever written in English," one is tempted to quit work and move into a classroom with him. Sure, I have my objections to Prof. Morse's "The Irrelevant English Teacher." The trouble is, he keeps making me forget what they are.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Western Indian  
5 Position  
10 Tobacco plug  
14 Malevolent  
15 One of the keys  
16 River in England  
17 Board game  
19 Weaver's reed  
20 Big game  
21 Burl of Saint  
22 Underhanded fellow  
24 MacMurray  
25 Jupiter's mate  
26 Burns  
29 Current folksinger  
33 Mnemonic for initials of Great Lakes  
34 Ruse  
35 Use a skillet  
36 What one of 33 Across stands for  
37 Openings  
38 Snuff  
39 P.M. time  
40 Richmond's river  
41 Social asset  
42 Chess opening  
44 Pan-fries  
45 Fibber

46 Sense  
47 Sea cow  
50 Glasswort  
51 Bill  
54 City in Formosa Strait  
55 Hedge  
58 Vendetta  
59 Effrontery  
60 Greek coin  
61 Makes lace  
62 Stranger  
63 Arizona city

18 Prepares for action  
23 Miss Held  
24 Beat a retreat  
25 Bobby or John Paul  
26 Cut  
27 Greek island  
28 Friendship  
29 Where sherry is made  
30 Evil jinn  
31 Rub out  
32 Periments  
34 Long hit  
37 "Magic Flute" character  
38 Edible herb  
40 Come together  
41 Outdoor area  
43 Insurers of fame  
44 Flatware  
46 Forge  
47 Scurvy  
48 City of N. E. Sweden  
49 Disease popular in comic strips  
50 Native of Iran  
51 Forbidden  
52 Source of energy  
53 Lugosi  
56 Math initials  
57 Coquettish



## Errors Ruin Leaders

## First-Place Red Sox Lose to Brewers; Orioles Bow

Sept. 27 (UPI)—George Scott hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to lead the Milwaukee Brewers to a 4-3 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Scott's home run was the eighth of his career and the first in the ninth inning. He had given the Red Sox a 4-0 lead in the second inning.

Brock Davis opened with a single, then scored on a sacrifice fly by John Fisk. Fisk's error on the play allowed Davis to reach first base.

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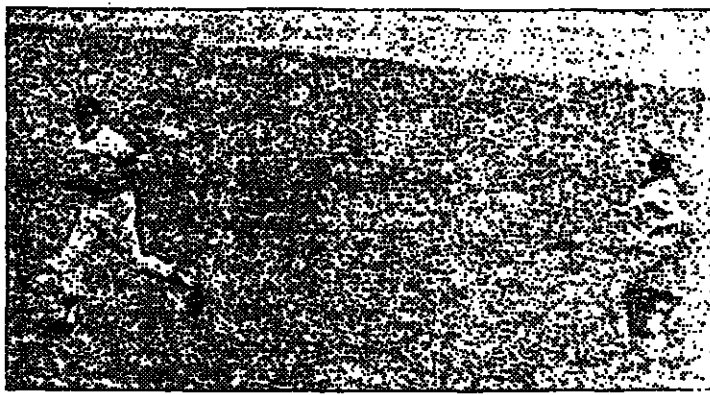
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OUTFIELD CHASE—Woman catches up with Detroit outfielder Ron Northrup and police then catch up with woman.

The woman, who was running on a field, was caught by Detroit outfielder Ron Northrup and police. She was then caught by police.

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## Palmer Trails Huggett by 7

## Briton's 64 Leads Golf in Scotland

TURNBERRY, Scotland, Sept. 27 (AP)—British Golfer Brian Huggett took the lead over American stars in the John Player Classic with a record round of 64 over Turnberry's Alex championship course.

Another Briton in the world class field, Peter Townsend, grabbed second place with a 65, while American Billy Casper kept in contention with a 67 over the 7,000-yard par 36-35-71 seaside links.

Next best of the 31 entries for Europe's richest golf event, worth \$55,000 (\$134,750), was Britain's Peter Oosterhuis on 68, with New Zealand left-hander Bob Charles, Britain's Tony Jacklin, John Kinsella of Ireland and Americans Doug Sanders and Gay Brewer grouped at 69.

The course, rated one of the toughest in the world, exacted a heavy toll of the highly rated players as fewer than half the field broke par. Arnold Palmer equaled par.

Driving powerfully, Huggett, a 100-to-1 shot in pre-tournament betting, romped round with an eagle three at the 408-yard sixth and a string of birdies at some of the toughest holes.

South African Gary Player, who finished with a one-under-par 70, said Huggett's tally was "fantastic."

"Huggett really has got guts," said Player, rated the 6-to-1 favorite for the event.

British bookies obviously agreed with Player. T. J. immediately dropped Huggett's odds to 8 to 1. Casper, of San Diego, was delighted with his third-place score in the 72-hole tournament, which ends Saturday.

"It seems like the best round I've played in a hundred years," Casper said after shooting four birdies. He said his improved form followed "two and a half weeks when I never looked at a golf club. I went fishing and swimming."

He was particularly pleased with himself at the 385-yard 13th, where he holed from 30 feet for a birdie three.

Sanders, of Houston, came back after having a pain-killing injection from a doctor on the course for stiff neck muscles.

The doctor was rushed by ambulance to the third green of Turnberry's course as Sanders.

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complaint that he was unable to move his head because of muscular pain.

Under tournament rules he had to keep playing or give up his chance in the event.

The popular golfer, winner of 19 tournaments in the United States, bogeyed the second and third holes while the doctor was being called. After the injection, he came back with two birdies and reached the sixth in par figures.

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Brewer, of Middletown, Ohio, made a mess of the short third for a bogey four and had another bogey at the par-four 418-yard 16th. But he still had a 69.

The best of the other Americans were Jerry Heard and Tony Aaron, who matched par 71.

Tom Weiskopf, another American contender, slumped to 74 after a bogey at the par-four 418-yard 16th. But he still had a 69.

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## Canada-Russia Finale Faces Crises Because of Referees

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (UPI)—A new dispute developed today between Canadian and Soviet hockey officials about who would officiate tomorrow's game, the final in their eight-game series. Each team has won three; there is one tie.

"We're quite prepared to cancel the game if the Russians don't live up to the agreement," said Joe Kryza, a Calgary attorney who is president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

He referred to an agreement the Canadians said they thought they had made yesterday with the Russians that two West German referees would officiate in Sunday's game here would not work any others in the series.

The referees, Franz Esader and Joseph Komppala, were criticized by the Canadians after the game, which Canada won 3-2.

Kryza said the Russians now wanted the Germans to officiate at the tie-breaker. Sunday, the Canadians played short-handed for 17 minutes while serving 10 penalties—including a major to Phil Esposito and a 10-minute misconduct to Bobby Clarke—to only two penalties for the Russians.

Kryza said today that the Russians said they never agreed the West Germans would not officiate at the last two games—only that the West Germans would not handle yesterday's contest.

The Canadians won yesterday, 4-3, to even the series. The referees were Rudolph Sejda of Czechoslovakia and Uwe Dalberg of Sweden—the men Canada wants to officiate tomorrow night.

There was no word after a meeting today when the two sides would meet again to discuss the dispute.

Kryza said no matter what happens tomorrow, the Canadians would play an exhibition game against Czechoslovakia Saturday.

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## Athens Team Is Eliminated In Cup Soccer

PARIS, Sept. 27 (Reuters)—Greek soccer champions Panathinaikos of Athens, European Cup runners-up two seasons ago, crashed out of this season's competition in the first round when they lost 3-0 to the Czechs.

Panathinaikos won tonight's second-leg first-round match, 2-1, in extra time, but this left the teams tied 3-3 on aggregate score and the Bulgarians won the decisive penalty-kicking competition.

This was one of 50 second-leg matches being played tonight in the first round of Europe's three major club soccer tournaments—the European Cup, Cupwinners Cup and UEFA Cup.

Another Bulgarian success was chalked up by Beroe Stara Zagora, who beat UEFA Cup opponents Austria Vienna, 3-1, to win 10-1 on aggregate. Bulgarian international forward, Petkov scored seven of his side's goals in the two matches, scoring twice tonight.

Poland's Gornik Zabrze, Cupwinners Cup finalists in 1970 and always a power in European competitions, routed Maita's Sluzne Wladyslaw, 5-0, to complete a 10-0 aggregate European Cup triumph.

Another easy European Cup victory was achieved by Romania's Arges Pitesti, who beat Luxembourg's Aris Bonnevoie, 4-0, to win 6-0 overall.

Current French first-division leaders Angers were knocked out of the UEFA Cup by East Germany's Dynamo Berlin, who won 2-1 tonight to qualify for the second round on a 3-2 aggregate.

Angers' defender, Jacky Lemee was sent off after 65 minutes for repeated fouling.

Second-round draws in all three competitions will be made in Rome Monday.

Leeds Gains  
LEEDS, England, Sept. 27 (AP)—Mick Jones headed a goal in the 70th minute tonight to give Leeds United a 1-0 victory over Ankaragucu of Turkey in the second leg of a Cup Winners Cup soccer match. Leeds moved into the second round on a 2-1 aggregate.

Derby Advances  
SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia, Sept. 27 (AP)—Britain's Derby County defeated Zvezdica of Sarajevo, 2-1, tonight in their return match of the European Cup of Champions and advanced to the second round. Derby County won the first match, 2-0.

Benfica in 2d Round  
LISBON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Benfica, defending champion of the Portuguese National Football League's first division, advanced into the second round of the European Cup of Champions tonight with a 4-1 victory over Malmoe of Sweden. Benfica lost the first leg to the Swedish team, 1-0.

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## NFL Teams Must Win With Flare, Fans Say

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (UPI)—Cheers and jeers have always been a part of football in tidy balance, like offense and defense. But the booing in this young season emanating from several stadiums of the National Football League has taken a psychotic twist.

Many fans, who are paying up to \$12 a ticket for the privilege of expressing themselves, seem to be making two demands. "Win—but also entertain me. Or else."

Joe Namath and the Jets can oblige, but George Allen and the Redskins are finding the request impossible. The Patriots, who in a year have tripled their home attendance, play before downright hostile fans even in victory. They boo in Philadelphia, but that has always been true. However, one hears unfamiliar catcalls now in such places as Cleveland and Green Bay, where years of success had assuaged the customers.

Perhaps there are signs of the restive, violent times. Or maybe the customers are saying that the kind of offensive football currently favored by ball-control coaches like Allen and Bud Grant of Minnesota is too dull to endure. The Redskins, whom Allen

directed to the NFL playoffs last season for the first time in 36 years, found themselves leading St. Louis last Sunday, 24-3, in the third period before a packed house at D.C. Stadium.

Bill Kilmer, the quarterback, who follows the Allen word to the final "by gosh," was not about to throw a pass, which has more visual quality than another punch into the pit. They jeered and jeered the hometown heroes.

"I hate to sit on a lead," Kilmer said. "But in a situation like that you play ball control."

Allen has a credo: "The object of the game is to win and not make mistakes." The Redskins, more than any other team, profit from other teams' errors and they will make the playoffs again this season.

Before he acquired Fran Tarkenton, who makes things happen, Minnesota's Grant was criticized and sometimes booed for his staid offense. His defense was, "We're here to win, not to entertain people."

His contention might be debated in the commissioner's office and in the high echelons of the television industry as well as in the stadiums.

The Patriots' fans are especially vocal and the new Schaefer Stadium permits some of them to pour—from a balcony—beer and invective on the players as they go to their dressing rooms.

"Say something now, you bastards," Dennis Wilkowski, the tackle, shouted upwards following New England's upset victory over Atlanta.

In Philadelphia, the fans boo anything that moves—including the owner, Leonard Tose. The Eagles have lost six straight. Tose Monday expressed confidence in coach Ed Kuyat; asked the newspapermen "to try to write something positive," and added, "I'll guarantee a victory over the Giants next Monday night."

It will have to be not only victory with honor but victory with entertainment.

## The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Albany, Calif., top-seeded Bob Hewitt of South Africa beat Tom Gorman of the United States, 6-3, 6-4, in the first round of the \$50,000 Golden Gate Pacific Tournament. American Jimmy Connors, the No. 2 seed, defeated fellow-californian Bob Slocum, 6-3, 6-1.

Other singles results: Pete McEnroe, South Africa, defeated American Don Blechinger, 6-4, 6-1; Ian Fletcher, Australia, defeated Stefan Wewers, Belgium, 6-4, 6-4; Marcello Lara, Mexico, beat Keith Bardsley of the United States, 6-3, 6-2; Rick Fisher defeated Wayne Rens, 6-3, 6-1; David Mitchell, U.S., beat Pancho Gonzalez, U.S., 6-0, 2-6, 6-3; American Roscoe Tanner defeated fellow-californian Greg Shultz, 6-3, 7-6.

At Phoenix, former National Collegiate Athletic Association champion Laura McNeil upset eighth-seeded Valerie Ziegenfuss, 6-2, 6-4, in the opening round of the Virginia Slims women's tournament.

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## Art Buchwald

## A Nation of Wheat

WASHINGTON—Is the purchase of wheat by both the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China a Communist plot to destroy the United States? I have it on highest authority that it is.

The decision to use wheat as the ultimate weapon to wreck the capitalist system in the United States was made back in the Khrushchev era, but the actual implementation of the plan went into effect this year.

Here are the minutes of the meeting held in the Kremlin that laid the plot all out.

"Comrade Khrushchev has promised to buy the United States. How do you plan to do this, comrade?"

"It's simple," Comrade Khrushchev replied. "We will buy them with wheat."

"With wheat?" a Politburo member asked.

"Over the next 10 years we will buy American wheat, increasing the purchases every year. Pretty soon the American farmer will find raising wheat so profitable he will refuse to grow any other crops."

"American people will go to the supermarkets and find nothing but bread on sale. Housewives will riot and the seeds of revolution will be planted."

"A fantastic idea, Comrade Khrushchev."

"It is better than fantastic. As our grain orders come in,

Americans will be forced to plow over suburbs, dig up four-lane highways, tear down golf courses to supply more wheat.

"Football fields will be taken over by the government to plant wheat, strategic air bases will be closed and crops sown where runways used to be. We will make the price of wheat so high every one will become wheat farmers in America. They'll grow wheat at the White House, at Nike missile sites, at Disneyland. From one end of the country to the other there will be nothing but wheat fields."

"Go on, comrade," they said excitedly.

"The U.S. will have no place to store wheat. So office buildings and factories will be requisitioned by the government for grain elevators. Apartment buildings will be taken over for storage. People will have no place to work or sleep. But our orders will continue coming in."

"Wait a minute, comrade," a Politburo member said. "Where will we get the money to pay for the wheat?"

"Long term credit," Khrushchev said, "and also we will get the Chinese to buy wheat."

"What's the matter?" he asked. "You never heard the expression '800 million starving Chinese'?"

"Okay, so far, so good. What do we do next?"

"When the entire American economy is devoted to growing wheat, we tell the U.S. we have too much wheat and we cancel the order; the United States is stuck with billions of tons of wheat and the capitalist system is buried under its own grain."

Unfortunately for the Soviet Union, Khrushchev's plan to buy the United States never got off the ground, because he was unceremoniously kicked out of office for banging his shoe at the United Nations.

But recently someone found the plan and it was resurrected and renamed the "Brezhnev Wheat Plan" and put into effect this year.

When the CIA reported to President Nixon the real reason behind the wheat purchases, and that there is no need to the American people, the President, desperate for foreign gold, shrugged his shoulders and said, "Let them eat cake."

## The Best-Selling Dr. Seuss

By Digby Diehl

L A JOILA, Calif.—It is hard to picture the wizard behind the bizarre world of sneezes, grins, laces, oobies, multiplying hats, strange cats, flying elephants and Bartholomew Cubbins.

Ted (Dr. Seuss) Geisel—the world's best-selling children's author—is a witty, sophisticated 68-year-old English literature scholar who chain smokes, drinks bullshots and has a very sense of humor. His 38 books, written under the nom de plume Dr. Seuss, have sold more than 50 million copies, outdistancing Lewis Carroll, Beatrix Potter, the Grimm brothers and Hans Christian Andersen in the fantasies of children. "The Cat in the Hat" alone has grossed over \$4 million.

Mr. Geisel, born in Springfield, Mass., March 2, 1904, came to his calling relatively late in life. After getting his Bachelor's degree from Dartmouth in 1925, he went to Oxford, then the Sorbonne and then the University of Vienna. The experience, as he describes it, was less than ideal, and in 1927 he returned to the United States. Married to an Oxford classmate who was a children's author until her death in 1967, he worked as a cartoonist for magazines and then for 15 years in the advertising department of an insecticide company (he is the man behind "Quick, Henry, the Fly").

He discovered children's books. Except for his military service during World War II and a brief period as a screenwriter, he has spoken vividly to children for 35 years.

Question: You've written 38 children's books. Where do all your ideas come from?

Geisel: That's the \$60 million question I've never been able to answer. Some of them are accidents. For example, "Horton Hatches the Egg" was a lucky accident. I was in my New York studio one day, sketching on transparent tracing paper, and I had the window open. The wind simply took a picture of an elephant that I'd drawn and put it on top of another sheet of paper that had a tree on it. All I had to do was figure out what the elephant was doing on that tree. I've left my window open for 30 years since that, but nothing's happened. The only idea that I've ever consciously worked on was for "The Lorax."

That, frankly, was straight propaganda. I got angry about the ecology problem and said, "I've got to figure out some way to tell an ecological story that children can comprehend."

I make it a rule to sit at my desk eight hours a day, whether anything's happening or not. Usually, after I've drawn hundreds and thousands of characters during those periods when nothing's happening, part of a character will evolve, and part of another character will evolve, and then I'll put them in conversation. I begin writing at that point. One of them says something, and then the other says something back, and then you're in a story. I never try to think of the end of the story. I can feel when the characters are in conflict, and what happens if I thought that I could knock it off over a weekend—and he sent me a list of 50 words, because, at that time, you had to follow a word list to get in the public school system. People since then have thought that I was brilliant in choosing my subject the cat and the hat. But I chose them because they were the first two words I found on the list that rhymed. Happily, those words lists are disappearing now.

Q: As president of Beginner Books, do you encounter any special pressures as a children's book publisher?

Geisel: Oh, yes. When I started in this profession, all children's book editors were

ing over backwards to please cautious parents and educators. I remember drawing a picture of a boy walking on a fence and my first editor said, "You can't do that. A child may walk on a fence and fall and break his ankle." Finally, I came to the conclusion, "The hell with that kind of thinking. Draw people doing things." But I have never seen a time when there were more pressures put upon publishers—more unsought advice—than there are now. For instance, I'm in favor of women's lib, but a lot of members of the women's lib have decided that they're going to clean up everything. In "And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street" my first book—there's one line which says, "Even Jane could think of that." And I have received something like 450 letters—all from different parts of the United States, but essentially all saying, "You're a bad person, because there are three similar misspellings in all of them—insisting that unless I change that line, I am going to force little girls to grow up to believe that they are less capable than their brothers."

Q: Some years ago, the theory was advanced that children should be taught to read much earlier than primary school. Do you agree with that?

Geisel: No, I agree that children can be taught, some more than others, to read at a young age. But I think that the proponents of that theory are counting too heavily on science. About as far as I want to go is to give kids the opportunity to have books if they are excited about them and want them. They should be allowed to find the joys of reading. But I would never try to teach it.

I didn't even believe that children could be taught to read so early until a very strange thing began to happen. When I did "The Cat in the Hat," I thought it had to be the lowest device I could think of. I thought I could do it and then go away and forget the whole thing. But about two and a half years ago, I did a couple of experiments to see if I could go down to a slightly lower level—"The Foot Book" and "Mr. Brown Can Moo! Can You?" And now we're getting



The Cat in the Hat

stacks and stacks of letters—thousands—saying that the average reader in our program is three and a half years of age. I even have letters saying, "My child is two and a half years old and can read everything you ever written." Now, I don't know what they mean by reading. I think that what you accomplish at that age is to bring to the child's mind the fact that there are such things as books, that words mean pictures, and that pictures mean words. I think what we're doing is preparing children for reading.

Q: I know you once wrote a novel that has not yet been published. Do you have any ambitions remaining in that direction?

Geisel: No, I think I'm finished with adults. I did have an adult book published once, in 1937, called "The Seven Lady Godivas," but it was a fantastic failure. Possibly that was due to the fact that I can't draw naked women. I get the knees in the wrong places.

© Los Angeles Times

## PEOPLE: Back to Basics, Or Copping Out?

The 55-foot schooner Nina left Northport Harbor on Long Island, New York, Tuesday, carrying two couples and three children on a voyage to a new life. On board were Gilbert Seifer, 43, his wife, Jacqueline, 37, their daughter, Leslie, 12, and son, Mark, 15, along with Sam Francis, 37, his wife, Ruth, 27, and their son, Ernest, 9, setting out on a trip that may eventually take them around the world. Seifer, who has a doctorate in psychology, gave up a private practice and a job as a school psychologist for the trip. Francis, who has a master's degree in psychology, has been sailing since he left the Army last year. The boat is home for all of them. Why?

"For me," Seifer said, "it's a spiritual venture. I found, you know, after I finished my academic work and I was in private practice and making the most money I ever made, it wasn't there. There was something missing. The thing that was missing is almost a religious experience, not ritualistic, but a feeling of being back to basics, simple things. Just me and I found we were getting farther and farther away from what life is all about. For me it's already started. There's been an opening up. I'm starting to get in touch with real things, simple things—sunsets, water, physical work. It's having a dramatic effect on me physically. My blood pressure is down. My weight has gone off. My relationships with people have changed."

Jacqueline Seifer said the first leg of the journey will carry them to Annapolis, Maryland, to Southport, North Carolina, perhaps to Puerto Rico or to Port Lauderdale, Florida. Then in the spring, they hope to go to Europe, perhaps return to Northport next September, go back south and on to the Pacific the following spring if all goes well. "After that," she said, "well, we don't think much about it. The Pacific is a big place."

The voyagers plan to work as they have to, and they are hoping to get research grants by offering their former ocean racer for research use. The children's education is to continue by correspondence course, they said.

"It's the most expensive form of therapy I can undergo," Francis said, laughing. "It satisfies an awful lot of things I consider to be important. It gives me time to be with my family, as opposed to the 9 to 5 routine, and we're growing up together, grow-



GOING STRONG: Heidi Braun (above), 77, of St. Petersburg, Fla., still keeps up the gymnastic routine that won her a national competition in 1924. She still teaches two gymnastics classes daily and has won the year's "Gymnast of the Year" title.

ing together. My son sees what do every day, and that's important."

COLLECTOR: Bike-riding David H. Walworth of San Joaquin, Calif., has picked up on road 35 pounds of brake shoes, springs, nuts and bolts that have fallen off automobiles. Walworth's wife: "...how many of you afford to buy before a whole car falls apart?"

The humor seemed to be a matter of taste at the Fair (Virginia) Hunt Club recent riders in the mule race included former Gov. Endicott Peabody of Massachusetts, an animal named Vice-Preside and Rep. Sam Stanger of Arizona. Rep. Stanger, an Arizona Democrat, was obviously a disheveled starter, but disclosed the animal's real name was Lyda K. after his wife. Other mule entered were Jackie O'Connell and Martha Mitchell, the winner.

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